

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Sunny, Temp. 45-54 (16-21). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 46-53 (16-20). LONDON: Occasional rain. Temp. 45-53 (7-14). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 45-57 (8-15). CHANNEL: Moderate to rough. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 57-64 (14-21). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 30-32 (5-10). Yesterday's temp. 24-31 (-2-10).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

No. 27,717

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PARIS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1972

Established 1837



THE NEW ONE—Mrs. Nixon and her guides applauding a skit given for her entertainment yesterday as she toured a school in Peking. Story on Mrs. Nixon's day, Page 2.

Another Long Nixon-Chou Session Spurs Rumors of Cultural Accord

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 23 (NYT)—President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai logged another four hours of private conversation today, soring out their views of the world and working toward what both sides have said will be a sustained program of contacts in different fields between the peoples of the two countries.

It was the second consecutive day that the President and Mr. Chou conferred for four hours. Today's session, also attended by seven other officials and two interpreters, was followed by yet another kind of social experience here—Mr. Chou's display of his guests before 18,000 spectators in the indoor Capital Stadium. The premier escorted Mr. and Mrs. Nixon there tonight for a dazzling display of gymnastics and a dozen fierce rounds of badminton and table tennis.

The work and sightseeing routine will be reversed tomorrow, when the President plans to start the day with a drive to the Great Wall, 40 miles north. The summit meetings will resume in the afternoon and apparently will continue daily until Mr. Nixon's departure on Monday.

The White House had no comment on a story today by United Press International that the conference had already reached "tentative" agreement on exchanges of tourists, cultural attractions, students and news bureaus. There has never been much doubt since the President decided to come to China that some exchanges will ensue from these meetings, so officials could not directly deny the main drift of the report. But they said that no information about the President's conversations here this week could have come from any reliable source.

Whatever the basis of the reports now being written, a prediction of more trade, more tourists, more exchanges of scientists and students and correspondents seems fairly safe.

U.S., Saigon End Boycott Of Paris Talks

PARIS, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—The U.S. and Saigon delegations to the Vietnam peace negotiations agreed today to resume the talks with Hanoi and the Viet Cong tomorrow, following a week's suspension in protest against the holding of a leftist-dominated anti-war rally in Versailles.

They informed the Communist side of their decision today, six days after North Vietnam and the Viet Cong demanded that a new session be held tomorrow.

A spokesman for the U.S. delegation said: "In the expectation that the other side will be prepared to have a constructive exchange on our proposals as well as on theirs—the kind of an exchange which the other side has thus far refused—we have agreed to their proposal for holding the 14th plenary session on Feb. 24."

The Saigon delegation made a similar statement.

The United States and Saigon canceled last Thursday's meeting two weeks ago and gave no indications when they would resume the stalled negotiations.

Chief U.S. negotiator William J. Porter said earlier this month that the United States and Saigon would suspend the talks until they could "assess" the effects of the Versailles gathering on the peace negotiations.

The joint desire to arrange more contact became evident in last year's meetings between Mr. Chou and Henry A. Kissinger, who set up the summit conference.

The chances are that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Chou are concentrating not on the details of such exchanges but on how far they might go beyond people-to-people contact toward some kind of unofficial diplomatic dealing in the absence of embassies in each other's capital.

Beyond that, the talks must deal with the obstacle to those

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Viewing Nixon in Peking

Japan Increasingly Fearful Of China-U.S. Rapprochement

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Feb. 23 (NYT)—Feelings of apprehension and even petulance are becoming evident among Japanese government officials as President Nixon and Chinese leaders exchange smiles each night on Japanese television screens.

Any rapprochement between antagonists is welcomed in the interest of world peace. But Japan is wary of being upstaged as its major ally, the United States, seeks to improve relations with the People's Republic of China, Japan's major rival for influence in Asia. Japanese overtures to China have been spurned.

"We feel we have been left behind," a Japanese Foreign Ministry official reportedly told American Ambassador Armin H. Meyer when asked for his reaction.

Such concern for Japan's future position is being expressed in private conversations even though Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda and others have clung tenaciously to American assurances that not much is expected to come out of the China visit and that relations between Washington and Tokyo would be unimpaired.

Premier Eisaku Sato, who has let himself express little more than "disappointment" over the manner of Washington's abrupt moves on China and trade, was in a peevish mood while watching live television coverage of the President's Peking arrival Monday. Asked by Japanese newsmen for comment, he said of Mr. Nixon: "He called this a major event of the century." Then Mr. Sato left the room.

Historic Switch

But at the Foreign Ministry, a section chief of the Asian Affairs Bureau said: "Watching television, I realize this is a historic moment after all. I am shocked."

In the view of official American sources in Tokyo, Japanese leaders are "holding their breath and praying something dramatic won't happen."

Many Japanese also believe that the government would be relieved if the results are confined to, say, a private American trade office in China, cultural exchanges, visits by newsmen, release of Chinese-held prisoners or pledges for more consultations.

But if the talks brought agreement to, say, open an American interests section in the Swedish Embassy in Peking, or some obvious step toward diplomatic relations, an American official here said, "Then the whole house would fall in."

In that view, Mr. Sato and Mr. Fukuda, who hopes to succeed him as premier this year, would

Jet's Hijackers Surrender, Crew Is Freed

FRANKFURT, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—The hijacked Lufthansa Boeing-747 and its 14 crew members have been released in Aden, South Yemen, a spokesman for Lufthansa said here tonight.

An unofficial news report from Aden said the six hijackers—Palestinian guerrillas—had surrendered to South Yemen authorities but did not say why.

The Lufthansa spokesman said the explosives were being removed from the jumbo jet and it would leave Aden tomorrow.

The 172 passengers aboard the giant jet, including Joseph F. Kennedy Jr., 12-year-old eldest son of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, were released by the hijackers yesterday.

Plane Flights Out

Fifty women and children from the jet, seized over India Monday night, left Aden on a special flight early today and most of them are now in Frankfurt. About 120 men who had been on the hijacked craft arrived in Athens yesterday on another plane.

The hijackers had been demanding the release of three Palestinians held by West Germany after a shooting in Bruch, West Germany, in which five Jordanians were killed.

A special West German Foreign Ministry envoy, sent to Aden to negotiate the release of the plane, had been able to convince the hijackers to drop their demand, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

A statement issued by the hijackers yesterday said they con-

demned recent close ties between some Arab countries and West Germany. Some of the passengers said the hijackers complained of financial aid given by West Germany to Israel.

Reports yesterday said 16 crew members were hostages but this figure erroneously included two Lufthansa employees who were traveling on vacation on the plane and have been released.

Joseph Kennedy said today he had been napping when the plane was seized.

"But later I woke up to find five men strolling in the midst of the aircraft carrying guns and grenades."

"They were looking fierce and excited but later they calmed down after seeing that their orders were being obeyed."

"At one time I was very worried, especially when they had planted some explosives at the doors of the plane."

"I never suspected that I was a target of the hijack. This never occurred to me. I was not certain I was going to be abroad."

"I've been scared before, but never for so long. It was really scary at times . . . I am greatly relieved to be finally safe."

The young Kennedy, who has long hair, was turned away from an Aden club when he went for a swim this morning because he was not a member. So he went for a swim in the sea at a nearby beach.

Mr. Kennedy, looking relaxed after his experience yesterday, offered to help mediate with the hijackers for the release of the crew. But British officials, who look after American interests here, thought this unwise, and persuaded him not to.

On his arrival in Athens, Mr. Kennedy said: "My only thought is to get the first plane out of Europe and go to my mother."

Another passenger, Vivienne Bailey, 13, of Hong Kong, told how the man she was sitting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press
Joseph Kennedy Jr. in the airport at Aden yesterday.

Austria	15 Drs.	Lebanon	12 L. Fr.
Belgium	150 Drs.	Liberia	120 Dr.
Denmark	200 Kr.	Morocco	120 Dr.
Eire (inc. Irel.)	9 P.	Netherlands	120 Dr.
Finland	100 Fr.	Norway	120 Dr.
France	120 Drs.	P. N. K.	120 Dr.
Germany	120 Drs.	Portugal	120 Dr.
Great Britain	120 Drs.	Spain	120 Dr.
Greece	120 Drs.	Sweden	120 Dr.
India	100 Ru.	U.S. S.	120 Dr.
Iceland	150 Kr.	U.S.S.R.	120 Dr.
Italy	100 Lire	U.S. Military	120 Dr.
Ireland	120 Drs.	Yugoslavia	120 Dr.

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Luna Flies Back With Moon Dust Return to Russia Set for Tomorrow

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Feb. 23 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today that its latest mooncraft, Luna-20, was on its way back to earth after having collected rock samples from a mountainous portion of the lunar surface.

A sealed container with the lunar material is to be recovered Friday, presumably within the Soviet Union.

The Russians appeared to be repeating the feat of Luna-16, which scooped up moon dust from a nearby site in the Sea of Fertility in September, 1970, and brought it to earth for study.

Comparative Study

The purpose of the current mission thus appears to be a comparative study of rock samples collected from sites only 75 miles apart, but located in totally different lunar environments of the low-lying sea and the upland nearby.

The Soviet space program, thus, continued to demonstrate its ability to do with unmanned craft some of the work carried out by American astronauts on the moon, namely the collection and return of rock samples as well as other scientific experiments.

The unmanned retrieval of lunar rock is presumably done at less cost and certainly at no risk to human life. The Luna-20 mission might thus revive arguments over the relative value of manned and unmanned exploration of the moon and ultimately of the planets.

The official press agency, Tass, in its latest progress report on the Luna-20 experiment, said the second stage of the spacecraft had lifted off at 1:58 a.m. today, Moscow time, but using the descent stage as a launching pad.

The two-stage design of the Soviet retrieval craft is similar to that of the lunar module used by American astronauts to land on the moon and then to take off again for rendezvous with the command module in lunar orbit.

Pinpoint Precision

Soviet scientific commentaries of the current mission have focused on the ability of Luna-20 to make a landing with pinpoint precision in a remote lunar area.

The landing site chosen for the craft was situated on the western flank of the small crater Apollonius C.

A commentator, A. Basilevsky, of the Institute of Space Research, said in Ivestia, the government newspaper, that the site had been selected in the hope that the rock sample might yield material ejected from the crater Apollonius C, which is about 3,000 feet deep and roughly six miles in diameter.

According to the Soviet calculations, the material now being carried back by Luna-20 should differ markedly from the sample collected by Luna-16 on the floor of the Sea of Fertility at a point 75 miles to the south.

Police in Aldershot cleared a 400-yard stretch of road today after an anonymous caller



United Press International
Chancellor Willy Brandt in the Bundestag yesterday.

Final Vote in June

Bundestag Starts Off Debate On Bonn Treaties With East

By David Binder

BONN, Feb. 23 (NYT)—West Germany's Bundestag opened debate today on ratification of the post-war division and present split into two states: "Germany, in its entirety, is not a nation-state in our time," he said. "But we are bound together by much more than a common language."

Previous exchanges in the lower house on the controversial treaties signed in 1970 had been among the sharpest and sometimes ugliest in recent parliamentary history here.

The aim of the first speaker on both sides was evidently to persuade more than to polarize, in hopes of winning over some critical votes on an issue where the government coalition had a nominal majority of six or seven.

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Police in Aldershot cleared a 400-yard stretch of road today after an anonymous caller

claiming to be from the IRA said a second bomb had been planted in a car near the Town Hall. The threat proved a hoax.

Security tightened at government installations across the country. Even a black attaché case left in the House of Commons by a member of Parliament was checked for a possible bomb.

British police raided homes of Irishmen in London and the surrounding area and pulled in 30 people for questioning.

They were trying to trace the getaway car used by the IRA bomb gang.

Bernadette Devlin, fiery leader of militant Catholics in Ulster, described yesterday's Aldershot explosion as an act of retaliation which went "horribly wrong."

The 24-year-old member of Parliament had said three weeks ago she wouldn't "shed a single tear" for any soldiers the IRA killed in revenge for the Jan. 30 "Bloody Sunday" deaths of 13 Londonderry civilians in a clash with paratroopers.

Today she said in a London interview, "What happened in Aldershot yesterday was a tragedy. Innocent working-class people totally uninvolved in the problems of Northern Ireland lost their lives as a result of the situation there."

After 16 Months, Angela Davis Wins Right to Release in Bail

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 23 (NYT)—A judge ruled today that Angela Davis could be released on bail, allowing her to be free after 16 months' imprisonment on murder-kidnap charges, her attorney said.

A group calling itself the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis announced before today's hearing that it had made arrangements to

To Justify Troops' Actions

Parliament Rushes Law on Ulster

(Continued from Page 1) when the leader of the Labor opposition, Harold Wilson, made clear that his party would not object as a body.

If there was no legislation, Mr. Wilson said, some in Ulster might "incite people to an orgy of violence tonight in the hope that troops would be inhibited in dealing with it."

The bill would make members of the armed forces immune, retroactively, for any action taken in the past that might be deemed unlawful under today's court decision. The British troops have been policing Northern Ireland since 1969.

Shortly after 11 p.m. the Commons gave the bill its second reading and immediately went to the next stage. No vote was taken.

Bernadette Devlin, the radical Catholic member for Ulster, tried

to force division. But she could not find another member to act as a second teller, and under the rules her attempt to have a vote therefore failed.

Today's decision arose from the prosecution of five men for not dispersing when ordered to by a British officer. One of the convicted men was a leading Catholic opposition member of the Stormont Parliament, John Hume.

Habeas Corpus

After conviction, the five sought release on writs of habeas corpus claiming that the Special Powers Act authorizing such army activity was beyond Stormont's rights under the 1920 law.

The court upheld this argument. Unusually for a British court, the judges acted very much like the United States Supreme Court in measuring a state law against the federal constitution, and the

court found that it did not grant the necessary authority to the local legislature.

But unlike the American situation, where the Constitution is supreme, Parliament in Britain always has the power to change the fundamental law. That is what the government asked it to do tonight.

In any case, Mr. Mandling made clear that the new bill would not affect Mr. Hume and his four codefendants. There will be no right to prosecute them again for violating the officer's orders.

Belfast Funeral

BELFAST, Feb. 23 (UPI). — With screams of "keep your filthy British hands off our dead," hundreds of Catholic women charged British troops today when the soldiers tried to interfere in an Irish Republican Army funeral.

"Let us bury our dead in peace," one of them shrieked in the face of a trooper as the hordes moved forward, flailing in all directions with umbrellas, handbags and shopping baskets.

The fighting broke out during the funeral of four men killed Monday when their automobile exploded and burned in a Protestant section of the city. They were identified the following morning as members of the outlawed IRA.

The funeral cortège moved out of Catholic East Belfast shortly after 10:30 a.m. and snaked its way through Falls Road, one of the IRA's home districts in the city.

When it paused by Lesson Street, a group of men, clad in the green berets and dark glasses of the IRA stepped forward to fire a volley of six shots over the coffin, a direct violation of a law laid down by the Northern

Irish, before boarding the plane in New Delhi, presumably on his way home.

Before his release was reported a former teacher said he was sure that Joseph was handling himself with poise. "I wouldn't worry about Joe at all," the teacher said. "He's a Kennedy and they have a style about them that comes through in a crisis."

A friend of the Kennedy family described Joseph, who is just over 6 feet and weighs close to 200 pounds, as "a brave kid" and "a gentle kid." He said, "Joe's been the man of that family ever since his father died. He's been great with his younger brothers and sisters. There's a lot of horseplay and Joe is the leader. But he's also the protector of the little ones."

Another friend remembered Joseph on board the train carrying his father's body from the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York to Arlington Cemetery in Virginia. Then 16 years old, Joseph went through the train holding back his tears, shaking everyone's hand, and saying things like: "I'm Joe Kennedy. You were a friend of my father. I'm very grateful that you are here."

Joseph Kennedy was born on Sept. 24, 1962, in Boston after his mother, Ethel, had been out campaigning in Fall River, Mass., the night before for John F. Kennedy's election to the Senate. Joseph was named for his grandfather, the financier and former ambassador to Britain, and his uncle, who was killed flying a mission during World War II. Joseph is the second child and eldest son in a family of 11 children.

He attended Our Lady of Victory School and Georgetown Preparatory School in Washington and in 1966 went to the Milton Academy, in Milton, Mass., where his father had studied. He was not a particularly good student there, which teachers ascribed to the distractions of a glamorous family and its fortunes and tragedies. Joseph failed to graduate but earned his high-school diploma from the Manor Hall Tutoring School in Cambridge, Mass.

The prosecution dropped its main charge against Miss Kwiatskowska, 31, after Mr. Barkey argued that a 19th-century law providing for up to a life-term's hard labor for assaulting a foreign head of government was intended to protect a head of state such as a president or king, and not a prime minister like Mr. Heath.

Her lawyer, Georges Barkey, said she would probably be tried by a three-man magistrate's court here next Wednesday. She faces charges of using forged documents, damaging Mr. Heath's property (his clothing) and forgery in obtaining a press pass.

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Now, said a family friend, "He's trying to sort things out for himself. He's had a lot put on him as a young kid but he's finding his way."

A Major Charge Dropped Against Heath Assailant

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (Reuters). — A Brussels court today dropped a serious charge against Marie-Louise Kwiatskowska, who threw ink at British Prime Minister Edward Heath here last month at a ceremony to sign Britain's accession treaty to the Common Market.

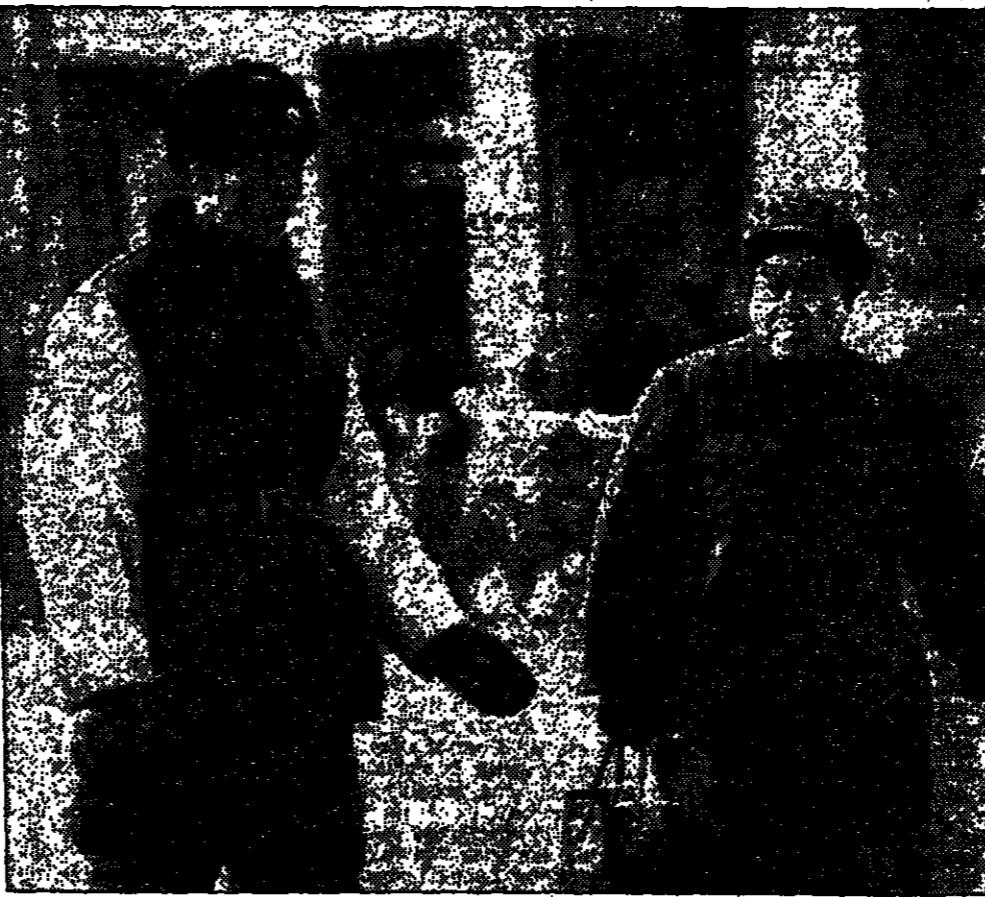
Her lawyer, Georges Barkey,



Street Scenes . . .

At least four passersby had smiles for the photographer, in this case Horst Faas, yesterday as the first flakes of a snowfall began to drop on Peking. Earlier, while a pale winter sun could still cast a weak shadow, a woman and her two children were photographed coming out of an apparently well-stocked food store. And the corner policeman drew a suspicious look from a passing woman who was typically dressed in the padded cotton "uniform" and cap.

Associated Press



Another Long Nixon-Chou Session in Peking

(Continued from Page 1) problem in arranging Chinese athletic shows for Americans. The Nixons and their delegation clearly enjoyed the arena display, from the snappy opening parade of the athletes to the slacking of ping-pong match at the end in which the three-time world champion, Chu Te-hung, an intimate of the top leadership here, was defeated by the brilliant devious play of Chang Eshieh-lin, 21-22.

Gymnasts swirled and tumbled in breathtaking configurations on the rings, bars, horses, mats and beams while applause echoed around the giant gym. Adding to the spectacle were the bright red, yellow and green sweaters and scarves of thousands of youngsters in the stands—the first real escape the visiting Americans had from the unrelied blue padding of the crowds in the streets.

The arena crowd was the largest encountered by the Nixons here so far and it was

decorous in its greeting for the visitors. Seated in blocks apparently assigned to party workers, army, navy and air force units and other groups, including athletic clubs and sports fans, the crowd waited almost demurely for the Nixons' entrance. It then offered warm applause for the dignitaries, who included the American delegation. Mr. Chou and many of his aides

were defeated by the brilliant hues of their spectators.

And however well Mr. Nixon may be defending the national interest and honor in his diplomatic talks with the premier, he must have been shaken like the other Americans by the graceful fury and aggressive power of the Chinese badminton players in men's doubles.

Mr. Nixon clapped and

the Nixons and other guests saw their first genuine Chinese limbo and silhouettes. And they saw, as they had at the ballet the night before, that whatever color the Chinese may lack in their ordinary surroundings is surely compensated by the brilliant hues of their spectators.

On their third evening in town

they were invited to a simply furnished home, with kitchen, dining room, living room and bedroom all in one. Cooking was done over coals, but the house had electricity—and the customary portrait of Mao Tse-tung on one wall.

News Analysis

China's Warmth Toward Visit May Reflect Internal Politics

By Max Frankel

PEKING, Feb. 23 (NYT).—The extraordinary publicity that the Chinese authorities are suddenly giving to President Nixon's visit is spectacular and significant in itself. But crucial questions are left unanswered: What motives—domestic as well as diplomatic—prompted the Peking government to such an elaborate display of its new and still shapeless relationship with the United States? What hopes, enthusiasms and policy expectations lay behind the public's enormous curiosity?

For a time Monday, it appeared that the events here might prove to be secondary to the propaganda consequences abroad. Much of the world was watching on television as the President and his hosts clinked glasses merrily and celebrated each other's good intentions. But the Chinese people were told virtually nothing except that the President had wanted to come and that Chairman Mao Tse-tung had courteously agreed. The studied coolness of the initial reception only reinforced that tone.

But now that has changed, to the point where it seems no longer sufficient to suggest that the Chinese leaders were content to use this event for their purposes abroad—to undermine still further the claims of independence by the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan and to cause their rivals in the Soviet Union further anxiety about the new Peking Washington relationship.

Special Implications

There is nothing measurable in China, of course, about the proclamation of the new line of cordiality toward the United States. It could change in an instant, as it has before. But the new line, after decades of fairly steady hostility, cannot fail to have special connotations and consequences.

The commotion in the streets—where the official newspaper, People's Daily, was sold out in two hours—was probably the least of these consequences. A far more important one is the implied boast that China's new flexibility in international affairs is bringing results—and credit—upon the conspicuously manager of that flexibility and the author of the principles of coexistence, Premier Chou En-lai.

At one stage she clasped her head in a blast of heat. She cried: "Oh, my hair! I thought it would burn my hair!" She relaxed when she discovered that the heat came from an exhaust vent.

The was served later in the whitewashed display room and the hostess and committee leader, Chao Mei-yun, invited Mrs. Nixon to visit the factory again.

An Invitation

"I hope you'll be able to come and see us," she replied. "I will not be able to show you a glass factory like this, but I'll show you something else."

At the end of the visit she was given two small glass animals—a rooster and a crane—and a large, glass magnolia.

"My, it's a wonderful surprise," she said. "The crane is very good luck. Long life and all that."

Earlier, she had trudged through intermittently heavy snow that glistened in her hair to visit the 6,000-acre green people's commune, where 40,000 persons live in 9,000 households. She was at the commune, west of Peking, for 90 minutes.

She mingled with schoolchildren, marveled at mid-winter cultivation of vegetables under glass and admired some pigs in a pen.

At the commune's clinic Mrs. Nixon saw an application of acupuncture, the ancient Chinese medical treatment based on insertion of long needles into the skin. It did not look painful," she remarked after gazing at the gray-haired woman patient with half a dozen needles protruding from her arm and leg.

Mrs. Nixon was captivated by the schoolchildren. "They're adorable," she said.

Mrs. Nixon complimented the factory's revolutionary committee leader on the products and said, "I hope we'll see them in our country some day. We'll go into a store and we'll see your products and I'll think of all of you."

8-year-olds learning multiplication—several of them gave wrong answers while she was there—Mrs. Nixon said that she brought greetings from all the children of America.

Music pupils serenaded her with a song about "our great leader Chairman Mao" and a number called "I'm a Little Member of the Commune."

Later she was taken into a simply furnished home, with kitchen, dining room, living room and bedroom all in one. Cooking was done over coals, but the house had electricity—and the customary portrait of Mao Tse-tung on one wall.

WEATHER

	F	C
ALGARVE	13	55
AMSTERDAM	9	46
ANKARA	14	57
BEIJING	14	57
BELGRADE	8	46
BERLIN	3	35
BRAZIL	8	46
BREMEN	13	55
BREMEN	8	46
BRUSSELS	8	46
BUDapest	13	55
CABO	6	48
CARACAS	13	55
COPENHAGEN	3	37
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62
DUBLIN	7	48
EDINBURGH	14	57
FLORENCE	14	57
FRAZERFORT	8	46
GENEVA	3	37
HAMBURG	13	55
HONG KONG	13	55
ISTANBUL	12	54
LAS PALMAS	12	54
LIMA	14	57
LONDON	6	48
MADRID	10	50
MALTA	12	54
MONTREAL	3	37
MOSCOW	10	52
MUNICH	3	37
NICARAGUA	12	54
NUREMBERG	3	37
OSLO	14	57
PARIS	4	36
PRAGUE	4	36
RODO	14	57
SINGAPORE	14	57
STOCKHOLM	3	37
TEL AVIV	20	68
TUNIS	16	57
VENEZUELA	11	52
VIENNA	11	52
WARSAW	7	46
WASHINGTON	0	32
ZURICH	3	37

(U.S. Canadian temperatures taken at 1000 GCT, others at 1000 GMT)

Pakistan Police Kill Four in Prison Riot

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Feb. 23 (AP).—Police shot four prisoners dead and wounded 25 others today in a prison riot in the Punjab town of Multan in another outbreak of the kind that has plagued the country since President Z. A. Bhutto took office Dec. 20.

According to a press report, the prison had been under the inmates' control for two days.

"Major problems confronting mankind can find a solution...not through the exclusion of some nations from the international dialogue but...through the constructive contribution of all nations," Schneidman's commentator, V. Jones, said.

"It is a campaign of utter hatred that seems most illegal," one observer said. "It certainly does not help to make us feel more optimistic in our efforts to mediate between Moscow and Peking."

The editorial condemned "all acts feeding suspicion in international relations."

It stated that the Nixon visit reflected the "prestige of People's China and the might of Socialism in the world," thus rejecting the Soviet view that it is an attempt to split the world Communist movement.

Privately, Romanian observers voiced shock at the fresh violence of the anti-Chinese campaign mounted by Moscow and the other Warsaw Pact allies at the time of the Nixon visit.

With Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger at today's formal conference were John Holdridge, Winston Lord, of the National Security Council staff. With Premier Chou at Chiao, Khuan-hua, a deputy foreign minister; Chang Wen-chin of the Foreign Ministry; Wang Tai-hung of the protocol office; Chiu Chi-hua of the premier's staff and two interpreters; Chiu Chao-chu and Tang Wen-sheng, known in her native New York as Nancy Tang.

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With Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger at today's formal

High Court to Hear Gravel's Appeal on Pentagon Papers

By Fred Graham

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—Sen. Mike Gravel's legal effort to stop a federal grand jury in Boston from investigating arrangements he made for publication of the secret Pentagon papers will be heard later this spring by the Supreme Court.

The court announced yesterday that it will hear, before it adjourns in June, appeals growing out of the unprecedented litigation between the senator and the Justice Department over the impact of congressional privilege upon the grand jury's far-ranging Pentagon papers investigation.

Meanwhile, court stays have frozen the grand jury's inquiry of any matters touching the Alaska Democrat's role in the publication of the secret documents in book form by the Beacon Press.

It could not be learned what effect, if any, this would have on the Boston grand jury's related investigation of possible law violations growing out of publication of the documents by The New York Times and other newspapers.

Rarely Invoked Clause

At issue is the reach of Article I, Section 6 of the Constitution, a seldom-invoked provision that

members of both houses of Congress "shall not be questioned in any other place" on account of "any speech or debate in either house."

Sen. Gravel obtained a copy of the Pentagon papers at the height of the government's legal efforts to block The New York Times and other newspapers from continuing publication of their contents. In an emotional midnight subcommittee hearing, he tearfully read long passages into the record and then published them in the Congressional Record.

He later arranged for them to be published by the Beacon Press, a nonprofit publishing division of the Unitarian Universalist Association.

The Boston grand jury subpoenaed Lemard Rodberg, an aide to Sen. Gravel, officials of the Beacon Press and Howard Webster, director of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, which had declined the senator's offer to publish the material.

Decision Awaited

When lawyers for Sen. Gravel tried to block testimony by all these witnesses on grounds it violated his congressional privilege, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit handed down a decision that displeased both the senator and the Justice Department. Both appealed to the Supreme Court.

The First Circuit held that Sen. Gravel's role in the publication was shielded by the "speech and debate" clause. Thus, it said, his aides could not be questioned about actions they took in arranging the publication. But it held they could be questioned about contacts they had with the anti-war movement or the publishing world before they went to work for him, and that third parties could be asked about contacts with his office.

The Supreme Court heard arguments yesterday on another aspect of publications when it considered the case of Earl Caldwell, a New York Times reporter in San Francisco, who refused on First Amendment grounds to testify before a grand jury there that was investigating the Black Panther party.

Echiquier to Stay

Justice William R. Rehnquist, who had been expected by lawyers in the case—including some government counsel—to disqualify himself from the case, indicated that he would take part by remaining behind the bench and asking questions during the arguments.

When he was an assistant attorney general, Justice Rehnquist took part in the preparation of the Justice Department's guidelines for subpoenaing journalists, and on at least one occasion he participated in a public panel discussion in which he defended the Justice Department's subpoenas of Mr. Caldwell. Justices never give reasons for staying in or stepping out of cases.

Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold said a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals holding that Mr. Caldwell does not even have to enter the secrecy of the grand jury "goes beyond anything that has been decided and seems to go too far."

He added that "reporters are citizens and retain the responsibilities of citizenship." If the court should rule that the First Amendment shields reporters from having to comply fully with grand jury subpoenas, he said, it will be difficult to deny the same right to book-writer, academic researchers and "street-corner orators."

High Court Backs Indiana Recount

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI).—The Supreme Court overruled a lower court today and declared that the 1970 re-election of Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., is subject to a state recount.

Sen. Hartke was declared winner of the contest by a margin of 4,283 out of more than 17 million ballots. The losing Republican candidate, former representative Richard L. Roudebush, filed a complaint petition in 11 counties, and recount commissions were appointed for a number of precincts.

But Sen. Hartke had won a ruling on Dec. 17, 1970, by a special three-judge federal panel in Indianapolis stopping the recount. The panel held the state recount law was unconstitutional and had been repudiated three times by the Indiana Supreme Court. That decision was reversed today in an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart.

When the judge refused to let Father Berrigan address the jury with an opening statement Monday, the priest dismissed former Attorney General Ramsey Clark as his attorney, hoping to pave the way to represent himself and gain the right to speak to the jury. The judge refused Father Berrigan's attempt to dismiss Mr. Clark.

Conn. Senate Wants Troops to Quit Ulster

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 23 (AP).—The State Senate approved, 19-11, and sent to the House yesterday a resolution calling on President Nixon to work for removal of British troops from Northern Ireland.

The resolution states that the "chronic unrest" in Northern Ireland "has been compounded by a progressive influx of British soldiers, which recently culminated in the slaughter of 13 of Northern Ireland's citizens."



Associated Press
John Glenn, daughter and wife at plaque unveiling.

Glenn Honored at Cape Kennedy For Historic Orbit 10 Years Ago

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., Feb. 23 (AP).—More than 3,000 persons cheered former astronaut John H. Glenn Jr. yesterday as his wife and daughter unveiled a plaque commemorating his flight 10 years ago as the first American to orbit the earth.

The celebration took place at Launch Complex 14, from which Mr. Glenn started his historic flight.

"Space is not a pleasure cruise for an individual," Mr. Glenn said. "It's research at the highest level and it is difficult to tell where it will go from here."

The official celebration was delayed until yesterday because of the Washington's Birthday holiday.

3 of Original Crew

In the crowd were several former members of the Project Mercury team that helped put Mr. Glenn in orbit and three other members of the original seven-member astronaut crew: Adm. Alan B. Shepard Jr., Donald K. Slayton and Gordon Cooper.

Mr. Glenn's wife and his daughter unveiled the plaque which reads: "The first American to travel around this planet began his three-orbit flight from this launch complex in Friendship 7 at 9:47 a.m., Feb. 20, 1962."

"Project Mercury was a vital step on man's journey to the moon."

Mr. Glenn, who has a business interest in a hotel chain and is on the board of directors of two companies, lives in Columbus, Ohio.

Eight Months Late

Conferees Set U.S. Aid Funds At \$2.6 Billion for Fiscal '72

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP).—House-Senate conferees agreed yesterday on a \$2.6 billion foreign-aid appropriation for fiscal 1972.

Agreement on the bill, which also carries \$350 million for other agencies such as the Peace Corps and the Cuban refugee program, came eight months after the start of the fiscal year.

The aid total is about \$600 million below President Nixon's request.

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Appropriations Subcommittee, William Proxmire, D. Wis., outvoted by his own conferees in his effort to maintain the Senate position against raises in military assistance, refused to sign the conference report and said he will vote against the bill.

The House may vote on the compromise today, according to chairman Otto Passman, D. Ia., of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid.

Key Decisions

In key decisions yesterday, the conferees raised supporting assistance (war-related economic aid) from \$400 million to \$550 million, only \$5 million below the House figure.

Military assistance, which Sen. Proxmire disliked, was set at \$500 million, compared with an initial Senate figure of \$350 million.

Development loans, for which the House had voted \$200 million and the Senate \$150 million, was split at \$300 million.

The conferees followed the Senate bill in restoring money for the United Nations Development Fund, voting \$127 million. The House had provided only \$41 million for international organizations, including the United Nations.

American College To Open in Spain

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 23 (AP).—Columbus International College, the first American college in Spain, will open this fall in Seville.

Dr. James C. Butler, CIC's president and founder, said about 100 American students will begin classes in September at the two-year liberal arts college.

Its primary goal, he said, is to educate bilingual students from the United States, Europe and the Middle East.

Motivated by Irving Hoax

Hughes Reportedly Agrees To an Authorized Biography

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Howard Hughes has accepted the urging of some of his most trusted employees and agreed reluctantly that an authorized biography of him to be prepared under their direction, a Hughes Tool Co. source said yesterday.

Mr. Hughes' motivation for the out-of-character decision to talk about himself was his objections to the purported "autobiography" that was bought from Clifford Irving by McGraw-Hill, Inc.

His employees have told him that an authorized biography would help to stop such things from happening, the source said.

He also has become disturbed by disclosures that 33-year-old Noah Dietrich soon will publish a book based on his recollections of his 32 years as chief executive officer of the Hughes enterprises.

Because of Mr. Hughes' sometimes erratic behavior where publicity about him is concerned, it is not thought to be entirely certain that he will allow his employees to publish their biography of him, even after agreeing that they can go ahead with it. He has fought hard over the years to prevent biographies of him from being published.

The announcement of the book project has not been made by spokesman for the Hughes Tool Co., but a company source confirmed last night that the book had been authorized and that discussions toward producing the work were under way.

The Truth?

Hollywood columnist Marilyn Beck broke the story yesterday that Mr. Hughes had ordered his aides to gather material for his authorized autobiography. Quoting a Hughes associate, Miss Beck said that the industrialist is considering an appearance on closed-circuit television to tell "the truth" about himself.

Miss Beck also said that work on the autobiography was already under way and that Mr. Hughes would personally oversee the editing of the manuscript. Publication is scheduled for early next year, she reported.

The source quoted by The New York Times said no author had been selected.

The author, when selected, will have access to the mass of detailed information about Mr. Hughes that has been gathered during the last four years by Rosemont Enterprises Inc., a company controlled by the Hughes interests.

Rosemont sued McGraw-Hill.

McGraw-Hill was the company that sued McGraw-Hill, Life Magazine and Mr. Irving to block publication of the "autobiography," which Mr. Irving said was based on interviews with Mr. Hughes. Since then, Mr. Irving's lawyers have told government lawyers that Mr. Irving did not see Mr. Hughes.

Sources close to the Hughes Tool Co. said that Frank W. Gay, a senior vice-president, played a leading role in persuading Mr. Hughes to agree that the biographical project could proceed.

Mr. Gay has worked for Mr. Hughes for more than 25 years and was once one of his executive assistants. It was Mr. Gay, sources have said, who set up the system wherein Mr. Hughes lived in total seclusion, except for the company of a handful of executive assistants, one of whom is with him at all times.

Mr. Gay works from an office in Encino, Calif., and it is under his direction that the Rosemont project has been under way for about four years.

Computer File

In this project, everything that has been made public about Mr. Hughes—books, magazine articles, newspaper articles, films, newsmagazines—is copied and indexed. The indexes are cross-filed, and the entire file is placed in a computer, where it is quickly retrievable.

It has not been learned to what degree Mr. Hughes will cooperate in the writing of a book about his life.

It would be possible for a book about him to be written that would treat his remarkable life fully, and be drawn only from the file that is stored in the computer in Encino, sources said.

However, this would lack the perspective of a look at his almost seven decades of life that a biographer would have if Mr. Hughes could be called upon to answer specific questions.

The closest thing that he has

Conferees Fail To Agree on Radio Funding

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (WP).—House-Senate conferees broke up in total disagreement today on the question of continuing the life of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty.

Legislation authorizing the two U.S.-financed stations to continue for two years has been passed by the House, but the Senate conferees, led by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., refused to agree to extension beyond June 30 of this year.

Any further operation of the stations beyond that would have to be justified by the State Department, under the Senate proposal. House conferees turned this down. They also rejected a proposal by Sen. George T. Aiken, R. Vt., to continue the two stations through August, and in the meantime let the State Department make a case for permanent operation.

The stations, formerly financed covertly by the Central Intelligence Agency, have been operating recently under a congressional emergency financing resolution but this expired at midnight yesterday.

Police to Train Like Samurais For Convention

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 23 (AP).

Police say that they will wear Japanese fencing armor similar to that of medieval samurai swordsmen while they train to quell any disturbances that may break out during August's Republican National Convention.

Anti-war activists have warned that tens of thousands of persons can be expected to demonstrate during the convention.

If disturbances erupt, police Lt. J.A. McQueeny said more modern body armor will be worn instead of Japanese fencing equipment.

Presumably, Rosemont would be in charge of the book project, but a Hughes Tool Co. source said that it had not been decided.

It was understood that a group of company executives met to discuss the biography project.

According to an account published in "Foolish Billionaire—An Unauthorized Biography of Howard Hughes" by Albert R. Gerber, Rosemont Enterprises was created in 1965 by Hughes executives "as simply a corporate tool of the Hughes empire."

Suit by Hughes in N.Y. State May Cause Extradition Fight

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (UPI).

Howard Hughes, the billionaire last seen in public in 1967, may have made himself vulnerable yesterday to being subpoenaed to come to New York from his hideaway in Nicaragua.

He did so by making himself for the first time a plaintiff in one of the rash of court suits which have been filed since Clifford Irving claimed to have written an "autobiography" of the reclusive, a book that Mr. Hughes has discredited.

Mr. Hughes joined Rosemont Enterprises, Inc., a company which claims exclusive rights to biographical material on Mr. Hughes, in a state supreme court suit to ban sale of sweatshirts and buttons with Mr. Hughes' picture and name in shape of the historic zone, an attorney for the defendant said.

The matter is complicated by the fact that Mr. Hughes has a residence in Nicaragua and the possible necessity of instituting extradition proceedings to force his return.

Most extradition treaties limit the process to criminal cases. Rosemont instituted the case against Eddie Bouquet Ltd., Clippy Productions Inc. and Flame Enterprises Inc. last week. That suit was dropped and another application made yesterday for a restraining order on behalf of both Rosemont and Mr. Hughes. The suit was not explained.

The companies have produced or are selling T-shirts showing Mr. Hughes flying a plane called "Eliza" over a misspelled signature, "H. R. Hughes" and buttons inscribed "Howard Hughes Lookalikes" and "Swiss Bankers Don't Have Secrets."

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Official Secrets

At least three times in the past year the administration has suffered the embarrassment of unintended leaks of classified information. Intended leaks are a commonplace—a form of standard operating procedure. Nothing but embarrassment, however, was entailed in the publication of files stolen from the Media, Pa., office of the FBI, or in the publication of the so-called Pentagon Papers, or in the publication of some reports of National Security Council sessions obtained and made public by columnist Jack Anderson. When we say "nothing but embarrassment" we mean: no irreparable injury to the country's security, no loss of human life, no disclosure of vital facts such as the sailing of transports or the location of troops. Nevertheless, it is easy to understand why the administration was embarrassed and why it would have preferred to keep these documents securely locked up in its own file cabinets. In fact, a great deal of what goes on in the executive agencies of the government is wisely and properly kept secret. No one with any practical sense would suggest that cabinet meetings ought to be conducted on television, or that the Pentagon publish all its war plans or that the Secretary of State's talks with ambassadors be made known to all the world. Confidentiality is a key to many kinds of policy planning, many kinds of contingency preparation, many kinds of difficult and delicate negotiation.

Nevertheless, the first responsibility for the preservation of government secrets is clearly the government's. And clearly the government isn't discharging it very well. Thanks to yet another unofficial leak, this newspaper published the other day (IHT Feb. 12) an account of the final draft of a proposed revision of the executive order establishing security classification procedures. It would prescribe, among other things, new standards for classification and declassification of government information.

We have no quarrel with the proposed measures for tightening the physical safeguards for preserving official documents. And we are in full accord with the philosophy of the proposal's opening statement: "It is essential that the citizens of the United States be informed to the maximum extent possible concerning the activities of their government. In order that it may protect itself and its citizens against hostile action, overt or covert, and may effectively carry out its foreign policy and conduct diplomatic relations with all nations, it is equally essential for their government to protect certain official information against unauthorized disclosure."

* * *

One proposal tentatively put forward in the draft seems to us, however, to be fraught with danger to self-government. Existing law makes it a criminal offense for any gov-

ernment employee or official to disclose classified information to a foreign agent; the proposal would make it a crime to disclose classified material to any unauthorized person, if the classification was "secret" or "top secret." In addition, it is suggested that legislation be enacted in imitation of the British Official Secrets Act, which would impose criminal penalties not only on the government employee who divulges classified information but on the recipient of the information as well. That seems pretty plainly aimed at newspapers.

But newspapers in America are not agents, or even allies, of the government. They are, by specific provision of a written constitution—something England doesn't have—wholly independent of governmental regulation, precisely in order to enable them to serve, in Justice Hugo Black's splendid phrase, the governed, not the governors. If they are to do this effectively, they must be free to publish, within the limits of their knowledge, what they believe the public ought to know. The very essence of press freedom, it seems to us, lies in leaving the determination of what to publish to editors, when information becomes available to them, rather than to government officials.

Under American law, the press may not publish with perfect impunity. It may be called to account and punished for publishing official information if it does so with reason to believe that the publication will do injury to the United States. But this is a standard which imposes on the government, before publication can be punished, the burden of proving injury—not merely embarrassment—and of proving intent. Thus a free press is left free, if its editors and publishers have the courage of their convictions, to publish what they think the public ought to know.

* * *

There are risks in this system—as there are risks in all forms of freedom. But these are risks that a self-governing society must run if it wants to be informed, in spite of official classification, of corrupt deals like the Teapot Dome oil leases or the fact that government agents are maintaining surveillance of persons not charged with, or even suspected of, any violation of law, or the deliberate manipulation of public opinion to take the country into war. Official secrets are sometimes disclosed because someone inside the government regards it as his patriotic duty to make the information available to a free press, some ramifications of which are discussed by Kenneth Crawford elsewhere on this page. But to foreclose the publication of such information, when it is not actually injurious to the nation, is to foreclose an essential means of keeping control of the government in the hands of the governed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Broken Ice

A journalistic surprise has taken place in the Chinese People's Republic. The official daily *Jenmin Jih Pao* devoted its entire first two pages to President Nixon's visit. It published a picture of him shaking hands with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, as well as the texts of the Nixon and Chou En-lai speeches at Monday's banquet, and many other pictures and details about the visit hitherto available only to the outside world.

And so, for the first time in decades, the traditional Chinese image of the United States as a belligerently malevolent imperialist foe was replaced, if only for a day, by the picture of a smiling American President extending his hand in friendship to Chair-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bloody Tuesday

Violent extremism is the worst enemy of even the noblest causes, as the latest "triumph" of the Irish Republican Army re-emphasizes.

In Dublin the leftist official wing of the IRA on Tuesday boasted that a bomb blast at a British Army base in Aldershot, which killed seven persons, was a "successful retaliatory operation" for Londonderry's "Bloody

Sunday." The victims of this outrage included six civilians—five of them women—and a Roman Catholic chaplain who had been decorated for risking his life working for peace in Northern Ireland.

Such deeds of blind vengeance will never unite Ireland. They can only divide, degrade and betray the very cause in whose name they are committed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon and Peking Visit

In the game among three players that is beginning, the Americans and Russians appear to have different aims in relation to the Chinese. Mr. Nixon is striving to establish constructive relations with the ruling team, regardless of the fact that its two leaders, because of their old age, are not sure to remain many years in office.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

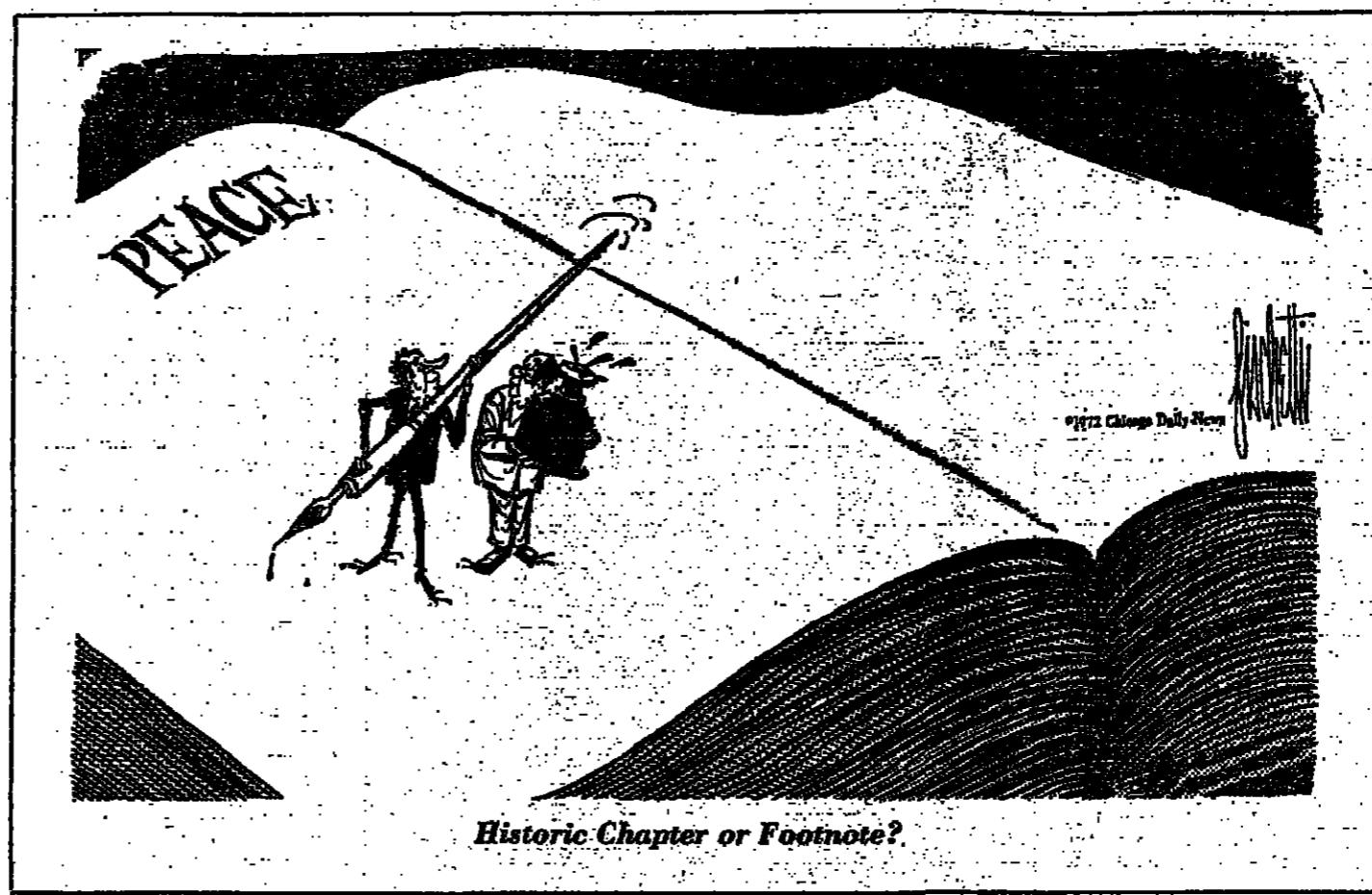
February 24, 1897

VENICE.—It is heard here from an authoritative Turkish quarter that the Sultan has given orders for the mobilization of seventeen divisions of the army. These with the irregulars will enable him to put into the field 200,000 men, namely 80,000 against Greece; 80,000 against Bulgaria, and the rest as a reserve in case of other necessities. The work of mobilization is proceeding more quickly and smoothly than expected.

Fifty Years Ago

February 24, 1922

CHICAGO.—Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, when addressing the Union League Club here said that for the present "we can be sure that the Washington Conference strengthens the aspiration of the world that men can find means and measures of goodwill rather than force, and assure world peace." The world will be short of capital for many years, he added, and America will be the reservoir of surplus capital.



Secrecy Leaks and Conducting Diplomacy

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—Where have the diplomats' secrets gone? Into the public prints and onto television screens, that's where. What secrets Daniel Ellsberg and Jack Anderson don't give away, the Nixon administration does. There is, to be sure, a time lag between secret events or discussions of them and their exposure, but the lag is getting shorter.

The Pentagon Papers dealt with events several years past. The Anderson Papers brought the lag down to weeks and days. Secret negotiations on Vietnam have been going on for months but President Nixon's broadcast brought them up to date.

All this exposure violates a sacred tradition of international diplomacy. President Woodrow Wilson talked about open conventions openly arrived at, but this was a political slogan tarnished almost as soon as it was minted. Secrecy has always been the way of the diplomat when important issues were under negotiation and even, at times, after they were resolved. It used to be taken for granted that almost every publicly announced treaty dangled secret commitments.

These days a secret commitment would likely be front-page news before ink dried on signatures to the public treaty, or even before the signing, if the United States were a party to the agreement. Even the intimate discussions of foreign policy-makers in the supposed privacy of their own quarters are no longer secure in Washington.

Frankness

WASHINGTON.—It will be surprising if President Nixon or anybody else in his official or unofficial party comes back from China unaffected by their experiences in that country. For China has a way of making its visitors think about the organization and purposes of life, and comparisons, while odious, are unavoidable.

Much that one sees in China is obviously troubling and even hateful in American eyes. Here, one feels, is what Walter Lippmann calls "The ancient order of things when the whole of man's existence, their consciences, their science, their arts, their labor, and their integrity as individuals are at the disposition of the rulers of the state." And yet not.

How frank does Chou En-lai feel with Mr. Nixon, knowing that what he says may soon be the subject of a column by Anderson, or even of a briefing, on or off the record, by presidential adviser Henry Kissinger? Maybe he will be no more guarded than he would be talking with, say, President Pompidou of France. But this is doubtful. The French still conduct their foreign affairs in the traditional fashion, as does almost everybody else.

The utility, some say necessity, for secrecy in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy was thoroughly hashed over in the course of the Pentagon Papers flap. The Washington Post, The New York

Times and other newspapers challenged the laws against revelation of classified documents on the ground that the public's right to know was an overriding consideration, especially as the revelations gave away no secrets useful to a potential enemy.

Ellsberg readily, indeed triumphantly, confessed that he had turned over the documents. He said he considered it his civic duty to inform the public that it had been duped by the Johnson administration—that the war in Vietnam had been escalated in such a dervish way that the public couldn't know what was going on. That was one way of reading the Pentagon Papers.

The other way was to find in them only documentary confirmation of facts already known or guessed at.

In any case, Ellsberg was indicted and awaits trial. Debate over the effect of his disclosures has died down. The question whether Ellsberg set a healthy example remains unresolved. The only generally accepted conclusion is that government documents have been over-classified—that too much innocuous information has been stamped secret or top secret.

Nobody now argues that information about secret weapons should be handed out or published, though a few in the know even thought that the Soviet

Times and other newspapers challenged the laws against revelation of classified documents on the ground that the public's right to know was an overriding consideration, especially as the revelations gave away no secrets useful to a potential enemy.

Union should be given atomic secrets just to even things up.

But who is to decide whether a secret should remain secret? As matters stand, any government employee with access to classified information can make the original judgment and any writer or editor to whom he has information can make the second judgment.

When the first installment of the Pentagon Papers appeared, the Justice Department undertook to impose prior restraint on further disclosures, but it was overruled by the U.S. Supreme Court in a hasty and narrowly applied decision.

Since then, there has been no effort to prosecute the newspapers for violation of laws against disclosure. The position of the newspapers in question is that they are competent to judge what secrets should be kept and what shouldn't. It is up to the government, they say, to police its employees and protect its own vital secrets.

Tired Out

The Anderson Papers came and went without much controversy or challenge. This may have been because everybody was tired out by the hassle over the Pentagon Papers. Having learned from experience, the government made no effort to stop publication of the new documents.

By James Reston

to the anti-Vietnam Democratic presidential candidates.

Freedom and discipline, Chairman Mao says, are the two opposites of a single entity, contradictory as well as united; and both the essential "Within the ranks of the people, we cannot do without freedom, without discipline; we cannot do without democracy, nor can we do without centralism. This unity of democracy and centralism, of freedom and discipline, constitutes our democratic centralism."

Nobody in the President's party will have time to test these Communist guidelines, but despite its authoritarian system China obviously has a manner, a purpose, and an ideal that touches something deep in the American spirit.

On the surface at least, both discipline and freedom are evident in China. It is no accident that Lin Piao, Chairman Mao's chosen constitutional successor, didn't show up for the talks, or that there were no crowds to greet Nixon at the Peking airport. Yet subordinate officials do talk up freely in China and the general atmosphere is certainly not one of a resentful or intimidated people.

Mac Tse-tung's four rules of discipline are rigid:

"The individual is subordinate to the organization; the minority is subordinate to the majority; the lower level is subordinate to the higher level; and the entire membership is subordinate to the Central Committee."

Sounds Familiar

The China system of "democratic centralism" again relies for secrecy in the formulation of U.S. foreign policy was thoroughly hashed over in the course of the Pentagon Papers flap. The Washington Post, The New York

Times and other newspapers challenged the laws against revelation of classified documents on the ground that the public's right to know was an overriding consideration, especially as the revelations gave away no secrets useful to a potential enemy.

Premier Chou's speech is like Chou saying that China wanted to stand side by side with America next time we face "the rocket's red glare."

And then, and then, he toasted Chairman Mac Tse-tung, the whole lot of them. I would not have been surprised if he had lunched into a toast of Alger Hiss.

Cautious Chou

He quoted Mao.

He said that he wished the United States and China might undertake a "long march" together, which historical reference is like Chou saying that China wanted to stand side by side with America next time we face "the rocket's red glare."

And then, and then, he toasted Chairman Mac Tse-tung, the whole lot of them. I would not have been surprised if he had lunched into a toast of Alger Hiss.

Premier Chou was more cautious. He had begun the day with a smile, he would end it with a smile.

He did not say that Nixon is a nice running dog. The stress, always, was: People to people, it being Communism's insistence that the American people are okay, but their leaders are awful, with something of a lacuna in their theory on how it is that okay people elect fascist, warmongering leaders.

There was not a word in Chou's speech which would have earned him a derisive or contemptuous response.

He did not say that Nixon is a nice running dog. The stress, always, was: People to people, it being Communism's insistence that the American people are okay, but their leaders are awful, with something of a lacuna in their theory on how it is that okay people elect fascist, warmongering leaders.

The Chinese do not deny that there is a great confrontation in the world between the United States and China, but they see it as a confrontation of armies and military power, but as a "confrontation of societies," of ways of life, and they believe that their system of democratic centralism will in the end prevail.

For they do not believe in the natural goodness of man, they do not believe that the free societies of the West can combine freedom and discipline without compulsion, and sometimes we wonder ourselves. Accordingly it will be odd if Nixon and his party don't come back thinking a little more about this new "confrontation of societies," which is probably the oldest confrontation in the history of human conflict.

The implications of all these symbols may not be immediately apparent. But watching the face of Chou, one could not help but reflect that the smile must have been similar on the face of his hero, Stalin, when the boys got together to toast peace, and dignity, and self-determination of all peoples, at Yalta.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Personal Diplomacy In Peking

By William F. Buckley

PEKING.—At the banquet I saw it won't work. But let it be said that Richard Nixon tried. Every one could see him in the large banquet hall, but I saw him not alone from the advantage of being seated only 30 yards away. I watched him through binoculars after his remarks, raising his glass to toast Chou En-lai and the three or four Chinese officials seated at his table.

Then—to the surprise of everyone and the consternation of the Secret Service—he strode purposefully to the three surrounding tables and there greeted Chinese official after Chinese official, his face red with the sweat of quite genuine idealism, bowing, smiling warmly, touching each glass. He looked altogether noble, flushed with the righteousness of great purpose, and the two dozen Chinese—old generals, commissioners, politicians—were quite visibly startled, first at being approached at all, then at being wined so ardently.

Make no mistake about the moral courage all this required. It is unreasonable to suppose that anywhere in history have a few dozen men congregated who have been responsible for greater human mayhem than the gentlemen at the banquet, instruments and mentors of Mao Tse-tung.

Slaughter Charged

We are in Peking, and among the pamphlets distributed to the American press is a speech by Mao Tse-tung less than two years old which (manifestly) has been neither withdrawn nor forgotten. "While massacring the people in other countries"—goes this particular thought of Chairman Mao—"U.S. imperialism is slaughtering the white and black people of its own country. Nixon's fascist atrocities have kindled the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the United States. The Chinese people firmly support the revolutionary struggle of the American people. I am convinced that the American people who are fighting valiantly will ultimately win victory and that the fascist rule in the United States will inevitably be defeated."

Then there was the treatment of Nixon on his arrival in China: The already famous airport reception, at which the guard of honor looked as though it was there to perform quarantine duty. The motorcade through empty streets. If charity covers the big lie, here was the test. Mr. Nixon began his speech by thanking Premier Chou for his government's "incomparable hospitality." At the hands of so front, that statement would have brought down the house. With Mr. Nixon, one merely scratches down the words on a pad, nervously. Mr. Nixon went on to do everything He quoted Mao.

He said that he wished the United States and China might undertake a "long march" together, which historical reference is like Chou saying that China wanted to stand side by side with America next time we face "the rocket's red glare."

And then, and then, he toasted Chairman Mac T

** Austria to Judge Neutrality

Kreisky Bars Any Pressure Against Trade Pact With EEC

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said today that no country, including the Soviet Union, could tell Austria what agreements it could make with the Common Market under the 1955 Big Four treaty establishing Austrian neutrality.

Mr. Kreisky met with French officials today to try to unblock his country's negotiations with the Common Market over the establishment of a free-trade zone. He is on a tour of Common Market countries and Britain to try to win support for the Austrian position.

Austria, along with the five other European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries not joining the Common Market, has seen its own talks with the Common Market held up while the community was negotiating with Britain, Denmark, Norway and Ireland, the EFTA countries which elected to join the EEC.

The EFTA countries not joining the EEC—Austria, Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, Portugal and Iceland—now hope to conclude an industrial free trade agreement with the enlarged community by the end of the year.

EEC and Neutrality

The first four of these countries, however, have had difficulties reconciling an EEC agreement with their own neutrality. Both the United States and the Soviet Union have expressed interest in the neutrals' ultimate arrangements with the Common Market.

Asked at a press conference if Austria had received a "green light" from Moscow on the negotiations, the Austrian Chancellor replied rather testily that Austria, as a sovereign country, had neither green lights nor red lights to go ahead.

"Austria alone," he said, "will decide what is consistent with the treaty."

The Common Market Commission has taken a tough negotiating stance during talks with these EFTA countries. So far it has promised the six countries only a partial free trade agreement.

Demographic Curbs Urged By Mansholt

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Siem Mansholt, regarded as the most influential Common Market commissioner, has sent a letter to the Executive Commission's president, Franco Maria Malfatti, outlining some highly individual views about future economic policy, including suggestions that growth and consumption should be restricted, and social benefits for large families should be abolished.

The ideas, presented in what Mr. Mansholt calls "a central European plan," have caused some astonishment in European Economic Community circles. Copies of the letter have been given to the eight other commissioners, and are intended to provoke discussion about the problems which will face an enlarged community of 10 countries.

His emphasis on demographic problems in Europe and his insistence that "the industrial West can no longer escape the need to control births" are bound to be controversial. But Mr. Mansholt says the commission should prepare its own "testament" which will alert public opinion in the Six and also in the four applicant countries. He attacks the emphasis Common Market governments put on increasing their gross national products and says there should be greater emphasis on intellectual and cultural well-being. He also suggested that there should be a tax on manufacturers according to how much their products pollute the environment.

In his enthusiasm to find a European "ideal," Mr. Mansholt makes some slighting references to the United Nations and the United States. Europe, he says, must take the lead because the UN seems to be powerless and in permanent state of chaos.

On the United States, he said it lacks the political force to guide the world "towards a solution of the great social and economic problems facing us." The United States, he says bluntly, is in decline. Ironically, Mr. Mansholt admits in his letter that he has drawn heavily on the contents of an as yet unpublished report by a team at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which takes the view that the world's future depends less on politics than on population trends, food production, pollution and the use of natural resources.

He suggests that the economy of the EEC should be planned by a central authority, which would be an additional EEC institution. One of its jobs would be to guarantee a minimum living standard in each member state.

It is not clear what Mr. Mansholt expects to achieve by the letter. Apparently, it has been timed to surface just before the meetings early next week between the Common Market's agricultural ministers and also discussions between foreign ministers of the Six and the four applicant countries, at which the agenda for the autumn summit meeting will be outlined. Mr. Mansholt is Dutch.

United Press International
Pietro Valpreda arriving for his trial in Rome.

Anarchists Protest in Rome As Bomb-Deaths Trial Begins

ROME, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Amid an anarchist demonstration, Italian justice today took on the case of a 30-year-old anarchist accused of the nation's worst act of terrorism in half a century.

Pietro Valpreda, a cause célèbre for the far left, and 11 other defendants, including his mother, grandmother, sister and great-aunt, went on trial in the massive, centrally located central courthouse here. Police broke up a demonstration outside by about 1,000 students.

Mr. Valpreda is charged with planting a bomb in a Milan bank on Dec. 12, 1968, killing 16 persons and injuring 37 others. He also is accused of masterminding three stone bomb explosions in which another 18 persons were injured also on Dec. 12, 1968.

As Judge Orlando Falco read Mr. Valpreda's name, applause swept the courtroom and youths in the audience stood up, giving the clenched-fist salute of anarchism. They also waved a large placard bearing the letter "A" for anarchist.

47 Lawyers

The entire first day was given over to the reading of charges and sorting out the 47 defendants representing either the defendants or persons injured in the bombings.

Mr. Valpreda, a television dancer who has been on shows with Gina Lollobrigida and other stars, did not speak beyond identifying his four lawyers. After the hearing, he returned to Rome's Queen of Heaven prison in a heavily-escorted padded waggon.

The case, heard by two judges and a six-member jury, will last several months if Mr. Valpreda pleads innocent as expected. More than 500 witnesses are listed to testify. But a chief prosecution witness, a taxi driver who claimed to have taken Mr. Valpreda to the bank, died last year. His evidence will be admitted through a tape recording.

Mr. Valpreda's mother, sister, grandmother and great-aunt are accused of perjury. The accusation said they lied when they testified during preliminary hearings that Mr. Valpreda was ill in bed at the time of the bombing.

Along with Mr. Valpreda, three other defendants are accused of plotting the bomb explosions as well as belonging to an anarchist cell with him. The remaining four

defendants, two of whom are fugitives, are accused of criminal association, possession of explosives or property damage.

Mr. Valpreda was arrested in Milan three days after the bombs went off. Another suspect died after what authorities said was a suicidal leap from a police station window in Milan. In poems and letters written in prison, Mr. Valpreda has affirmed his innocence.

Shortly before entering the court, he was given a large bundle of letters, including messages of support from fellow anarchists and a letter from his fiancée informing him that she is leaving him to go to Chile, police sources said.

Street demonstrators today shouted their belief that Mr. Valpreda is being made a scapegoat because of his anarchist views.

Obituaries

Marquess of Salisbury, 78, Conservatives' 'Kingmaker'

Karel Skoupy, 86, the oldest Czech Roman Catholic bishop.

Bishop Skoupy was ordained in Brno in 1911. He studied at the Olomouc Theological Faculty, where he later became professor of New Testament studies, he continued to lecture at the Olomouc Faculty until he became bishop of the Brno see in 1946.

Lord Salisbury, often known as "the kingmaker" because of his behind-the-scenes influence in the Conservative party, was widely credited with giving the nod in January, 1957, that resulted in the nomination of Harold Macmillan as prime minister to succeed the ailing Sir Anthony Eden.

It was his influence also that was credited with Sir Alec Douglas-Hamilton's appointment as prime minister in October, 1963.

He died Sunday morning, was buried Aug. 27, 1963. He was a member of the Cecil family, which

has provided British statesmen for 400 years, since the time of King Henry VII and Queen Elizabeth I.

Courtesy Title

As Viscount Cranborne—a courtesy title he held before he succeeded his father as fifth marquess—Lord Salisbury was a Conservative member of Parliament for 12 years, from 1928-41.

He held many government posts, including those of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dominions Secretary, Secretary for the Colonies and Lord Privy Seal.

His last government post was that of Lord Privy Seal in 1951-52 under Sir Winston Churchill.

He was known for his right-wing policies and had a strong following among right-wing Conservatives.

He was a strong opponent of mandatory economic sanctions against Rhodesia, whose capital was named after his grandfather.

Paul Grueninger AU, Switzerland, Feb. 23 (AP)—The death was announced today of Paul Grueninger, 81, Swiss police official fired for helping refugees from Nazi Germany enter Switzerland.

Violating instructions from the Swiss Federal Aliens Office, Mr. Grueninger saved the lives of about 2,000 refugees, mostly Jews, by helping them cross the border from Germany shortly before World War II.

On pressure from authorities in the capital, he was fired as police commander of the Canton of St. Gall. Mr. Grueninger was formally rehabilitated by the St. Gall cantonal authorities shortly before Christmas 1970 after Swiss and German newspapers had published his story.

Regular gasoline now contains 22 grams and premium contains 27 grams.

Bishop Karel Skoupy PRAGUE, Feb. 23 (AP)—The death was announced today of Bishop Karel Skoupy, 86, Czech Roman Catholic bishop.

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Five hundred African sugar-mill workers are on strike following a rowdy meeting with members of Britain's Pearce Commission who tried to explain the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals.

A spokesman for the Hippo Valley Estates, where the sugar mill is located, said the commissioners had been shouted down at a meeting yesterday morning. The commission is testing the opinions of Rhodesian Africans on the proposals.

The Africans failed to turn up for work yesterday afternoon and today. Last night, a beerhall on the grounds was stoned and there were other minor disturbances.

The work stoppage has not spread to the field workers on the sugar and citrus fruit estates, which are owned by an Anglo-American group, the spokesman said. Some 6,000 Africans work on the estates.

Luxembourg in U.K.

LONDON, Feb. 23 (Reuters)—Pierre Werner, Luxembourg Prime Minister, arrived here by air yesterday for a day of talks with Prime Minister Edward Heath and other British ministers on Common Market questions.

Malta, U.K. In New Steps For Accord

Mintoff Is Reported Seeking Heath Meeting

VALLETTA, Feb. 23 (UPI)—Premier Dom Mintoff sent a message to London today requesting a meeting with British Prime Minister Edward Heath in a bid to solve the Anglo-Maltese crisis, government sources said today.

The government confirmed it sent a message to the British government today, delivered through the Maltese high commissioner in London, Arthur J. Scerri. It said the message replied to a British communication yesterday, which answered a lengthy message sent to London by Mr. Mintoff last Thursday.

Britain tonight sent a reply to Malta's latest message about the possibility of resuming their ministerial negotiations on the question of continued use of British military bases on the Maltese island, Reuters reported.

Uninformed British sources said that if the ministerial talks were resumed they could be held either in Rome or in London.

Other sources in Malta indicated that Mr. Heath has told Mr. Mintoff he sees no possibility of a meeting, at least for now. They also said Mr. Mintoff seemed very keen on such a meeting, indicating anxiety to reach a settlement with Britain.

Long Cabinet Meeting

Today's message followed a long cabinet session last night. The cabinet met after Mr. Mintoff told parliament he would make a statement on the crisis so as not to prejudice chances for a settlement.

Mr. Mintoff ordered British troops off the island when Britain refused his second request in six months for higher rent for base facilities. Dependents of servicemen were evacuated by Jan. 15, Mr. Mintoff's deadline. Troops have remained, however, and Britain said it would not finish removing them until March 31. It says it has paid its rent until then.

The consul said neither of the two women had visas with which to enter Bolivia.

"They have not asked for a visa," Mr. Rios Rosell said. "They do not even have a tourist visa."

He said that to be allowed to travel to Bolivia they would have to write in "clear and precise language" their reasons for wanting to visit that country, and that their reasons should clearly be non-political.

Mrs. Klarsfeld was in Bolivia earlier this month with evidence she hoped would help prove that Altman in reality is Barbie, and that he had sought Bolivian citizenship with false documents.

The French government has asked Bolivia for the extradition of Altman, alleging he and Barbie are the same person. Barbie is wanted in France for the murder of French Resistance leader Jean Moulin among others.

Altman has strongly denied that he is Barbie.

Meanwhile, reports from La Paz indicated this week that she and her daughter had moved out of the Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation's communal headquarters, Taliesin West.

Mr. Peters said he helped his wife find a home about 18 miles from Taliesin West, even though he objected to her leaving and taking their nine-month-old daughter.

"There's nothing wrong to have a home 18 minutes away from Taliesin West where Mr. Peters can come," she said. "I do not consider myself as a wife left."

Mr. Peters' foundation's chief architect said yesterday he and his wife have been separated for two months and that "in the face of Svetlana's inability to adjust" to communal living at the foundation, "it would seem that divorce is inevitable."

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East Germany To Complete State Control

Moves to Take Over Small Private Firms

BERLIN, Feb. 23 (NYT).—Erich Honecker, East Germany's party chief, has moved to wipe out all remnants of capitalism and make the country's few remaining private concerns surrender their enterprise to the state.

The Communist party drive is designed to complete the socialization in East Germany. State-owned industries already make up more than 85 percent of total production, including all vital fields; farming was collectivized in a drive 12 years ago.

However, such craftsmen as plumbers or carpenters and some small consumer-goods concerns were permitted, until now, to operate privately or, under a "half-state" clause, to work with 50 percent private capital and 50 percent state ownership.

Mr. Honecker made his move public in a message last week to the small Liberal Democratic party's 11th convention at Weimar. The party consists largely of middle-class craftsmen and owners of small companies or businesses.

Mr. Honecker urged the party members to "step up further incorporation into the socialist society."

Manfred Gerlach, Liberal party chairman, and several speakers at the convention made it clear that they interpreted the message as a command and that there was nothing to do but comply.

Compensation to Be Offered

Gottfried Engelmann, part owner of a textile factory in Glauchau, Saxony, told the delegates that he was ready "to sell out to the state," indicating that the East German regime was willing to offer compensation.

Werner Zeuke of Berlin, part owner of the Zeuke & Vogewert Corp., East Germany's largest producers of model railway trains, said he saw his future as an employee of a "socialist plant."

Mr. Gerlach warned craftsmen that they must give up "all egotism and the search for profits." Instead, he said, they should join together into "collectives" and thus "make use of the advantages of socialist production."

The Communist party paper Neues Deutschland and other East German news media did not report any dissent or protest at the convention over the nationalization.

According to the latest East German statistics, private enterprises still make up 5.7 percent of the gross national product, while factories with 50 percent state ownership represent 8.7 percent. Private craftsmen and companies have been stringently taxed since 1956 so many traders have been able to take profit.

There was no explanation why the regime decided to crack down on private enterprises tolerated until now because of the shortage in consumer goods and the dearth of repair and spare-parts facilities.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Ster. (8 per £) ..	2.6084	2.6522
Belgian franc... ..	43.75-78	42.72-76
Deutsche mark ..	3.1745-49	3.1720-45
Danish krone... ..	6.9865-75	6.9875-85
Ecu..... ..	27.05-15	27.10-15
Fr. Fr. Fr. ..	5.87-075	5.87-075
Guilder..... ..	3.1722-42	3.1728-46
Israeli pound... ..	4.29	4.29
Lira..... ..	587.50-59	587.30-59
Peseta..... ..	65.905	65.917-92
Schilling..... ..	23.11-15	23.10-12
Sw. krona... ..	4.7842-52	4.7845-55
Swiss franc... ..	3.8570-85	3.8575-75
Yen..... ..	302.50	302.75

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

AEG-Telefunken to Cut Dividend

AEG-Telefunken announced it will cut its dividend for 1971 to 5 DM a share from the 8 DM paid in 1970. The electronics company says that despite higher 1971 group sales of 10 billion marks, a rise of 8.7 percent over 1970, sharply rising costs, an unsatisfactory market situation and in some cases sharp price declines, led to shrinking profits in the office machinery sector and substantial losses in some other divisions. Good results in the group's other sectors could not compensate for these adverse trends, nor could streamlining and selected price increases, the company adds. For the current year, AEG-Telefunken says it expects a 6 percent growth in worldwide sales.

Japan Builds 48% of World Ships

Almost half the tonnage of world shipping launched last year was built by Japan, Lloyd's register of merchant ships reports. Japan claimed 42.2 percent of shipbuilding—11,992,495 tons—well ahead of second-place Sweden, with 7.4 percent, West Germany, 6.8 percent and Britain, 5 percent.

Japan, Russia in Siberian Project

The Soviet Union and Japan have exchanged their third joint project for development of

resources in that region, the Japanese Foreign Ministry reports. The letters call for prompt enforcement of the basic contract concluded in December between Japan Chip Trading Co. and the Soviet Foreign Trade Corp. on development of industrial chips and broad-leaf pulp resources. Under the contract, the Soviet Union will supply industrial chips and broad-leaf pulp to Japan in exchange for machines, equipment and material.

Nippon Mining Has Ore Discovery

Nippon Mining says it has discovered two non-ferrous ore bodies on a concession it holds in the Asmara area of Ethiopia's Eritrea Province. The company says it has carried out trial borings at two locations where veins of copper and copper-lead-sulfide showed surface outcroppings. Nippon Mining declines to estimate total ore reserves at either location, saying that exploration work is expected to continue throughout 1972.

Train Reaches Record 170 MPH

A newly-built electric train clocked a record 170 miles an hour in a test run on the Sanyo line, the state-run Japan National Railways reports. Officials say the railway's previous record of 160 mph was set in a test run on the Tokaido line March 30, 1963. Authorities say they plan to run trains on the Sanyo line at a maximum speed of 150 mph and of 131 mph on the Tokaido line.

GM Development Tentatively Sure

Wankel Project Holds Investor Pitfalls

DETROIT, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The Wankel rotary engine is coming, it is said in Detroit and on Wall Street, and the piston engine is departing. There is some truth, some speculation and some fiction in what is being said.

The light, small, relatively inexpensive rotary engine will be introduced into at least some U.S.-made cars on a major scale—but not this year or the next or the next. It simply has not been decided whether the Wankel will completely replace the piston engine, and the whole idea of using Wankels could be abandoned at any time over the next several years. In any event, it would become a major factor only gradually and only beginning in the latter half of this decade—an evolution, not an revolution.

As far as business and the stock market are concerned, the Wankel could produce some big winners and some big losers—but at this early date it is all but impossible to sort them out.

Far Ahead of Others

General Motors is far ahead of Ford and Chrysler in work on adapting the Wankel to U.S. cars. Ford is racing to catch up: Chrysler is barely beginning. Paul Schrade said the boycott is tied to efforts to get Chrysler to reopen its Los Angeles assembly plant, which was closed last year. He charged that "Chrysler took the \$100 million it would have cost to bring out a U.S.-made subcompact and invested it in Japan so that it could import the Colt."

Union Boycotts Chrysler-Made Foreign Autos

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 23 (AP-DJ).—The United Auto Workers (UAW) West Coast region today launched a consumer boycott of two car lines being imported by Chrysler Corp.—the Dodge Colt, made in Japan by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., and the Plymouth Cricket, made in England by Chrysler U.K. Ltd.

West Coast UAW director Paul Schrade said the boycott is tied to efforts to get Chrysler to reopen its Los Angeles assembly plant, which was closed last year. He charged that "Chrysler took the \$100 million it would have cost to bring out a U.S.-made subcompact and invested it in Japan so that it could import the Colt."

There are still many problems to be overcome and much testing to be done. GM is just reaching the point of building a small number of engines using its own technology for further testing.

Tests Next Year

It is still working on the development of related parts, such as special transmissions that would be needed, and it will not be until 1973 that GM conducts any major field tests—a prerequisite to any final decision to start commercial production.

In the autumn of 1974, GM may start producing a limited number of Wankel-powered cars for sale—probably a high-performance, relatively expensive variation of the Vega. But the volume probably will not exceed 30,000. If that model is well-received, GM could start phasing in Wankels into other cars starting in 1975.

GM president Edward Cole, an engineer who personally shepherded the Wankel project, says there are no more big breakthroughs needed before GM can produce reliable rotary engines now that it has solved the problem of the life of rotor seal. He says GM now is trying to "optimize" the engine—work out the best possible design and production process to yield low cost, high reliability and good performance. "If I weren't optimistic, I wouldn't be spending the corporation's money," he says.

GM is not the only auto maker racing to get into Wankel production. Japan's biggest auto makers have licenses to develop Wankel and Toyo Kogyo, a smaller firm, has been producing Wankel engine cars for several years. A group of European auto makers have some Wankel-engine prototype cars under development.

Company Reports

Control Data

Year	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	571.2	539.5
Profits (millions)	35.78	3.21
Per Share	2.37	0.34

J. C. Penney

Fourth Quarter

1971	1970	
Revenue (millions)	1,567.0	1,588.0
Profits (millions) ..	57.0	48.5
Per Share	1.01	0.91

Year

Revenue (millions) .. 4,813.0 4,854.0

Profits (millions) .. 135.7 114.1

Per Share

2.43 2.14

Johnson & Johnson

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 265.1 232.4

Profits (millions) .. 25.09 22.43

Per Share

0.45 0.41

Year

Revenue (millions) .. 1,140.5 1,002.0

Profits (millions) .. 101.82 83.66

Per Share

1.82 1.51

National Cash Register

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 400.6 420.9

Profits (millions) .. -15.7 1.1

Per Share

0.04 0.04

Year

Revenue (millions) .. 1,465.7 1,492.6

Profits (millions) .. 1.28 30.25

Per Share

0.04 1.37

Otsuka

Fourth Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 240.9 207.5

Profits (millions) .. 6.9 6.1

Per Share

0.05 0.75

Year

Revenue (millions) .. 729.6 671.1

Profits (millions) .. 24.79 23.72

Per Share

3.05 2.91

Syntex

Second Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 33.35 26.36

Profits (millions) .. 9.49 5.02

Per Share

0.36 0.51

First Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 66.44 52.00

Profits (millions) .. 18.04 10.2

Per Share

1.62 1.03

Whitaker

First Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 132.4 126.2

Profits (millions) .. 3.23 2.02

Per Share

0.14 0.09

White Motor

First Quarter

Revenue (millions) .. 837.87 810.1

Profits (millions) .. 2.43 20.97

Per Share

0.19 3.27

Year

Revenue (millions) .. 1,

New York Stock Exchange Trading

These Bonds have been sold. The announcement appears as matter of record only.

\$ 25,000,000

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

8 % Bonds due February 1, 1987

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BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS	DEUTSCHE BANK AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT	BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS)
			Limited
			THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.	Andresens Bank A/S	
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro		
Banco di Roma / Commerzbank AG / Crédit Lyonnais	Banque Belge Limited		
Banque de Bruxelles S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur		
Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres	Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.		
Banque de l'Indochine	Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Lambert S.C.S.	
Banque Louis-Dreyfus	Bank Mees & Hope N.V.	Banque Nationale de Paris	
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.		
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg			
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas N.V.	Banque Rothschild	Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines	
Banque de l'Union Européenne	Banque de l'Union Parisienne	Banque Worms	
H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V.	Bayerische Hypotheken - und Wechsel - Bank	Bayerische Vereinsbank	
Bear Stearns & Co.	Berliner Handels - Gesellschaft - Frankfurter Bank		
Cazenove & Co.	Christania Bank Og Kreditkasse	Cisalpina Overseas Bank Limited	
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG		Crédit Commercial de France	
Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine	Crédit du Nord	
Credito Italiano	Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein	Den Danske Landmansbank
Deutsche Girozentrale - Deutsche Kommunalbank -		Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.	
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Eastman Dillon, Union Securities & Co. Incorporated	
Effectenbank - Warburg	European American Finance (Bermuda) Limited	Fidi-Milano S.p.A.	
Finacor	First Chicago	First Washington Securities Corporation	Fleming, Suez, Brown Brothers Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen	Gutzwiller, Kurz, Büngener Securities	Hambros Bank	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
The HongKong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A.S.	
Kleinwort Benson (Europe) S.A.	Kredietbank N.V.	Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourggeois	
< La Centrale > Finanziaria Generale S.p.A.	Lazard Brothers & Co.	Lazard Frères & Cie	
Lazard Frères & Co.	Lehman Brothers	Lepercq de Neuflize & Co. Inc.	Loeb, Rhoades & Co.
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fennier & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited	Morgan & Cie International S.A.	Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	
Nederlandse Creditbank N.V.		Nederlandse Middenstandsbank N.V.	
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Peterbroeck, van Campenhout Securities S.A.	Palme, Webber, Jackson & Curtis	Paribas Corporation	
N. M. Rothschild & Sons	Samuel Montagu & Co.	Pierson, Heldring & Pierson	Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn
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Sveriges Kreditbank	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited		C.G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt
UBS - DB Corporation			Union Acceptances Limited
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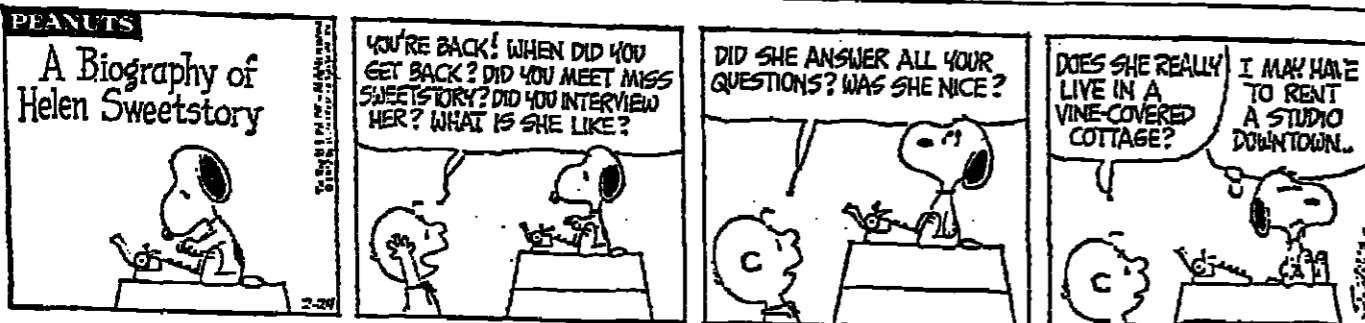
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INTERNATIONAL New York Stock Exchange Trading

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1972

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PEANUTS



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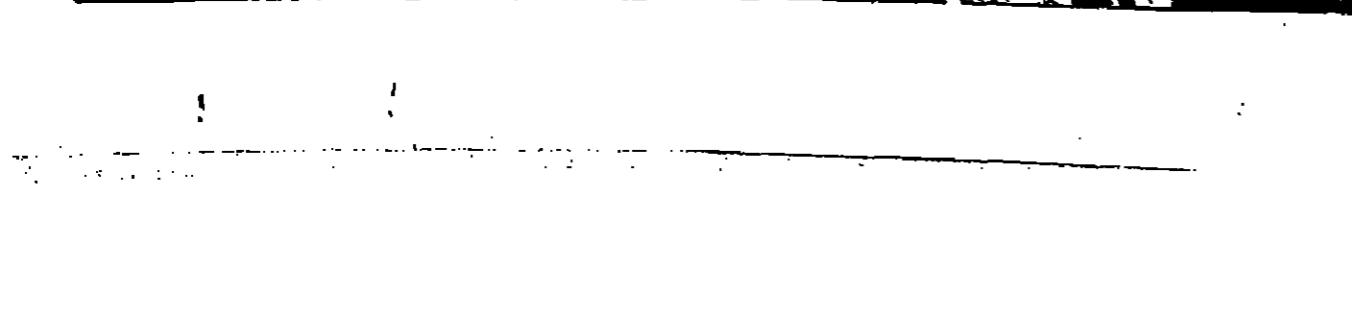
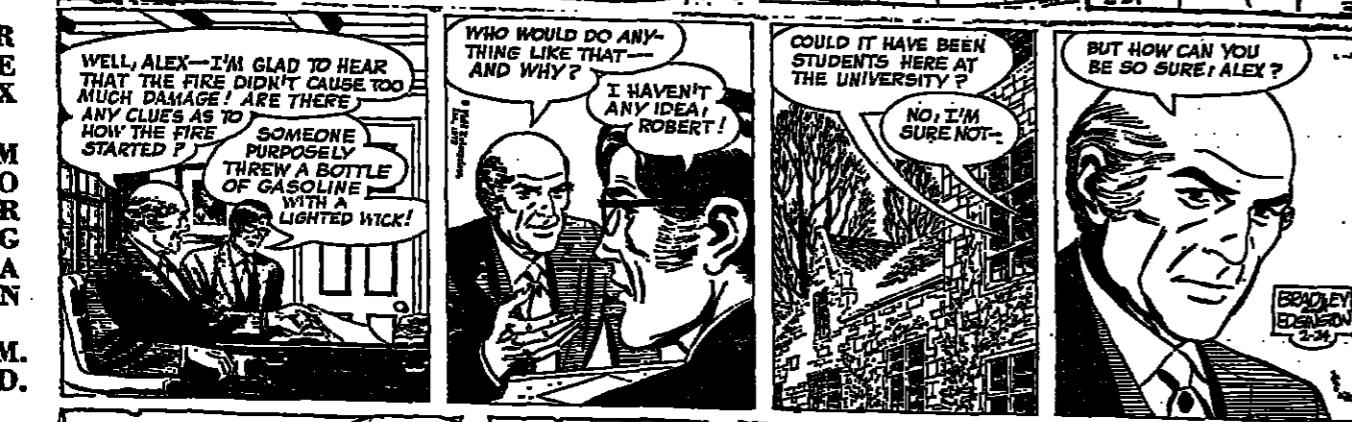
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Olympian Sets Pace In Detroit

Boucha Scores For Red Wings

Detroit, Feb. 23 (AP)—Detroit climbed into sole possession of fourth place in the National Hockey League East, overhauling a 4-0 deficit to edge Toronto, 5-4, before a home-record crowd of 16,012.

Olympian Hemey Boucha, who is playing his first NHL game after signing a contract Monday, scored Detroit's first goal.

Nick Libett scored two goals, clinching the winner at 9:38 of the final period. They were his 11 and 23rd of the year.

The Wings and Maple Leafs got into the game tied for 10th with 59 points each.

Bill Collins and Red Henderson, the other Red Wing goals, came after an assist by goalie Al Smith.

Toronto built its lead on three goals by Dave Keon and Bill Henderson, and scores in the second period by Henderson and Darryl Sittler.

Rangers 7, Canadiens 3

MONTREAL, Feb. 23 (NYT)—New York Rangers rallied from a three-goal deficit late and scored six goals in the final period to rout the Montreal Canadiens, 7-3.

Don Rattie, center of the Rangers' first line, scored two goals, one of them unassisted.

Hanfield, Rattie's left wing, got a pair.

In Dorey, the Rangers defense just acquired from Toronto, scored his first game for New York and did not last long. He suffered what was initially diagnosed as a separated shoulder and withdrew.

On Sunday night, when a heavy snowfall left 9,000 empty seats in the Forum, last night's 10-degree weather had no such sobering effect. A full house of 18,000 saw the game.

Enjoying the hospitality of their hosts, the Canadiens took the offensive early, scoring three goals in the first eight minutes. Larry Pate got the first one unanswered, Pete Mahovlich scored Nos. 2 and 3.

Heaford made it 3-1 on a period power play.

Bruins 4, Canucks 3

Edmonton held off a comeback try by Vancouver in the last periods to defeat the Canucks, 4-3.

He Bruins took a 4-1 lead in second period, but had to

on the sensational goal of Gerry Cheevers to

back the Canucks, who out-

Boston, 3-3.

Maple Leaf 4, Canadiens 3

Montreal's vice-president on the IIEF, at Saenger.

Ahearn said Monday he would prefer the tournament, if it could be arranged, to take place this fall with a team of Canadian professionals meeting the Europeans on a round-robin basis with game sites shifting among Canada, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Sweden.

Also during the Olympics, Rus-

sian hockey coach Acajii Cherevayev said his team would like to meet any NHL team. Campbell replied at that time that the NHL would be happy to consider any formal invitation the Russians care to make.

If president Sunny Ahearn stopped here on his way to England from the Olympic Winter Games in Sapporo, he said Monday he had discussed a proposed Canada-Charles head of Hockey in Canada, a prospect of such a tourna-

ment was first mentioned by Fred



Associated Press
THREE'S A CROWD—Steve Atkinson of the Buffalo Sabres finds little room between Pittsburgh Penguins' Duane Rupp, No. 2, and Bryan Watson.

'Al Sparks Knocked Me Out? Not Al Sparks,' Said Gray Some Hours Before He Died

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Feb. 23 (AP)—Stewart Gray, knocked out in the seventh round Monday night while trying to fulfill a dream, died last night of injuries suffered in his fight with Canadian light-heavyweight champion Al Sparks.

Gray, born in Windsor, Nova Scotia, but fighting out of Toronto, went into a coma after his title bid was stopped. He regained consciousness for about two hours before slipping back into a coma from which he never recovered.

He died at 11:15 p.m., 24 hours after the bout, in the Winnipeg General Hospital.

A spokesman for the hospital said the exact cause of death would not be known until after an autopsy.

Gray underwent two hours of surgery yesterday morning to relieve intra-cranial pressure from a severe concussion.

His manager, Irv Ungerman, said Gray's first words during his brief period of consciousness were:

"Sparks, you spent several hours at my bedside yesterday, was not available for comment."

The Manitoba Boxing and Wrestling Commission opened a hearing into the incident earlier in the day and is continuing its investigation.

Norm Cuson of the commission said Ungerman, who returned to Toronto a few hours before the boxer died, is expected to appear before the commission. He said if Ungerman does not appear today, a subpoena will be issued.

Winnipeg city police also have launched an investigation.

Ungerman said he knew his boxer was in trouble after the sixth round when Sparks' sting right to the head buckled Gray's knees.

The only punch thrown in the seventh round was the left by Sparks that ended it, officially at 24 seconds.

There have been more than 200 ring fatalities since World War II.

Pirates' Clemente Is Tired Of Being the Series Hero

By Joseph Durso

BRADENTON, Fla., Feb. 23 (NYT)—For Roberto Clemente, the hero of the World Series, the spoils of victory hang heavy as he prepares for his 15th season with the Pittsburgh Pirates—more tired and more troubled than at any time in recent years.

"I had a rough winter," the 37-year-old Puerto Rican outfielder said yesterday as he dropped in front of his locker in the Pirates City clubhouse. "I didn't do any exercise. I kept going from one place to another, and never had enough time home. My father took sick. I may even have to go home again next month."

When Clemente checked into spring training, his weight was down to 176, his lightest in years. Manager Bill Virdon, who inherited the world champions when Danny Murtaugh retired this winter, concedes that his superstar has had a little stomach trouble.

But surrounded by a team that hit .274 with 154 runs last year, he says he's not too worried.

Neither are the rest of the Pirates, who have heard Clemente complain of ill health for years while compiling a robust career average of .318. They talk more of the knee operations undergone by Willie Stargell and Gene Alley and about the muddle at shortstop or in the bullpen.

But Roberto insists that even at \$40,000 a season, he is paying a high price for success.

"I attended only five dinners on the mainland this winter," he said, "but back home I was on the run every day. Now my stomach hurts and I'm having trouble getting back my weight. It's too much."

"For a month and a half, my

wife and I couldn't sleep. Our house was like a museum—people flocking down the street, ringing our bell day and night, walking through our room. People from the town, even tourists."

"Then I had so many things going down there, and I just couldn't say no. Every day I was doing something different. The governor sent for me, the park administration, civic clubs. We tried to get away to South America for a vacation, and we'd called back because my father took sick. I may even have to go home again next month."

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Maryland Wakes Up To Victory

Beats Richmond After Slow Start

NEW YORK, Feb. 23 (AP)—We can't get up for the little ones," said Maryland coach Charles (Lefty) Driscoll.

Fortunately, Lefty's 12th-ranked Terps found some inspiration after the half-time intermission last night, outscored Richmond 10-3 in the opening four minutes of the second half and rolled to a 76-61 victory over the Spiders.

Richmond led 38-33 at the half before the host Terps, en route to their 10th victory in 22 games, went on their tear, sparked by sophomore Tom Macmillan, who scored 18 of his game-high 25 points in the second half.

"I knew Richmond would do what it did—bring its big men out to slow down the game—but luckily we overcame it," said Driscoll.

"I was hoping for an easy game on the bench tonight, but that seems to be the kind of team we are," he said. The coach praised junior guard Bob Boden, a reserve who came in and scored 19 points. Roger Hatcher scored 18 to lead the Spiders, who have a 6-10 won-lost record.

In last night's other major action, Wisconsin rallied to whip Purdue, 66-60, and Indiana routed Illinois, 90-71, in Big Ten play; Southern Methodist beat Texas Tech, 67-63, and Texas A-M outlasted Baylor, 101-95, in overtime in Southwest Conference play. In a slowdown affair, Virginia Military edged William-Mary, 57-55, in overtime.

Wisconsin blew a five-point half-time lead before Leon Howard, the Badgers' leading scorer with 18 points, sank two free throws in the closing minutes to knock the Bellmakers.

Indiana, with John Wright

scoring 26 points and John Hitter,

26, posted its fifth straight Big Ten triumph, putting away Illinois in the opening minutes by

knocking in a 21-3 lead.

SMU's Rubin Triplett led all

scouts with 28 points, 14 of them at the free throw line, where the Mustangs hit 33-of-45 attempts to trip Tech.

Texas A-M, remaining in a tie atop the Southwest Conference with SMU, stalled its way to victory in the overtime against Baylor with Jeff Overhouse toppling the Aggies with 22 points.

And VMI's Keydetts, winning

for the first time in 11 Southern Conference games, beat the Indians on a field goal with 1 minute 28 seconds to play by

Bob Frank, the game's leading scorer with 12 points.

East

Potomac 51, Oswego 51, St. John's 51, N.Y.

Baruch 51, Iowa 51, St. John's 51, Conn. 51.

Syracuse 51, Cornell 51, Princeton 51, Assumption 51, Clarkson 51, St. Lawrence 51, MTSU 51, Rochester 51, St. John's 51, Connecticut 51, Amherst 51, Cornell Guard 51, Rochester Tech 51, Alfred 51, Tufts 51, Lowell Tech 51, St. John's 51, Wm. Penn 51, Cornell 51, Hartwick 51.

Midwest

Ohio U. 51, Loyola (Ill.) 51, Fordham 51, Notre Dame 51, Western Michigan 51, Indiana 51, Illinois 51, Indiana St. 51, St. Olaf 51, Valparaiso 51, DePauw 51, Kalamazoo 51, Northwood 51, Wisconsin 51, Creighton 51, Ashland 51.

Southwest

Texas A-M 101, Baylor 85 (OT).

St. Mary's (Tex.) 65, St. Edward's 62.

SMU 57, Texas Tech 52.

Texas A-M 101, Baylor 85 (OT).

Texas Christian 78 (OT).

West

Pacific 101, Chapman 73, Loyola (Cal.) 78, Mc-Laus Vegas 73.

Black Athletes Ask Guarantee For Education

EAST LANSING, Mich., Feb. 23 (UPI)—Black athletes at Michigan State University yesterday gave school officials a list

of seven proposals designed to insure black athletes an education when they attend Michigan State

when they'll be given an education if we will come here and compete in athletics for them," said a soccer team member, Nigel Goodson. "But we don't have a diploma when we leave, it hasn't done us any good to come. We want that education they promised us."

The demands, announced at a news conference, include appointment of a black academic advisor in the athletic department and financial assistance for athletes whose eligibility has expired but who have not yet earned a degree. They also include formation of a guarantee board composed of black athletes, coaches and faculty, and representation on the screening committee now looking at candidates for the Michigan State athletic directorship.

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"I haven't made up my mind yet," he said.

He agreed that even a decision to file in April need not be imminent. It is necessary to keep the option open, but it is not a guarantee against later withdrawal.

He only definitely scheduled

governmental activity right now

is this Monday when he will try

American Hoopster Scores Points in France

By John Vincent

VILLEURBANNE, France (AP)—There's of Purk and Mandy and Alain Gilles and a buddy down from Paris for the day, just sitting at the bar and knocking down the Alsatian draft beer, just sitting and grabbing at the peanuts with their big jump-shooting hands. With the exception of Gilles, as hawk-faced as a Sioux and captain of the French national team, they are all Americans, basketball driftwood that has washed up in France, stars to Gail eyes, but men who admit there is no guarantee they would be winners in the Wednesday three-man league back at P.S. 14.

The bar is called Le Dribble and features the machoish dribble, cocktail, which Gilles says nobody ever orders. Not here in Villeurbanne anyway, a kind of French Jersey City that flows low and grey across the river from Lyons. The friend down from Paris is talking:

"We're out in Miyanage, by the Belgian border. Ugliest town in the world, mud running in the street like a tide. Black, disgusting. We get dressed into our warmup suits and they run us out into the gym and the crowd is screaming bloody murder. Arabs, Italians, Turks, all these guys from the mills. But we don't stop running. We go right under the basket and out into a parking lot! It's freezing like crazy and the mud is up to our ankles and we're throwing the ball around."

The next night, the local paper says, "L'Américain était plaintif dément"—the American was rather disappointing. But who the hell did they expect?

"I was hoping for an easy game on the beach tonight, but that seems to be the kind of team we are," he said. The coach praised junior guard Bob Boden, a reserve who came in and scored 19 points. Roger Hatcher scored 18 to lead the Spiders, who have a 6-10 won-lost record.

In last night's other major action, Wisconsin rallied to whip Purdue, 66-60, and Indiana routed Illinois, 90-71, in Big Ten play; Southern Methodist beat Texas Tech, 67-63, and Texas A-M outlasted Baylor, 101-95, in overtime in Southwest Conference play. In a slowdown affair, Virginia Military edged William-Mary, 57-55, in overtime.

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Art Buchwald

Zero Population

WASHINGTON. — The latest news from the Census Bureau is that younger women are refusing to have children and the United States is fast approaching a "zero population growth" rate. This means the death rate and birth rate figures in the country will soon be even.

Disturbed by this information, I sought out three young ladies in a coffee-house to find out what had gone wrong.

Their names are Fern, Clara and Mary Jane, and they were sitting with three boys—Harry, Fred and Claude.

"Ladies," I said, "I have just read in the newspapers that women in this country only had an average of 2.4 children in 1971 as opposed to 2.9 children in 1967, and if the trend continues they will be down to 2.1 in a few years, which could mean zero population growth. How can you explain it?"

"Who wants kids?" Fern asked.

"But," Harry protested, "you're my girl friend."

"I don't mind you as my boy friend," Fern said, "but I couldn't stand you as my son."

Clara said: "It's true, I could never think of raising a Claude or a Fred. I wouldn't have the stomach for it."

"That isn't a nice thing to say," Fred said definitely.

"Well," Clara replied, "would you like to be the father of Fern or Mary Jane or Harry or Claude?"

"I wouldn't even want to be the father of me," Fred said.

fearing. Therefore you wanted to reproduce more of the same.

"You assumed that your offspring would be just like you and you wanted to flood the country with little copies of yourselves."

"Well, it didn't work out that way. You produced an entirely different breed and we've decided we don't want any more like us because we can't stand each other."

"Why should we make babies who are as unhappy and miserable as we are?" Mary Jane asked.

"I don't want any kids like Harry," Fern said.

"But," Harry protested, "you're my girl friend."

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"If I understand you," I said, "the reason why you don't want to have babies is that you're afraid they'll all turn out like you."

"You got it, pop," Fern said. "We know what we've done to our parents and we're not about to let our kids do that to us."

Clara said: "I couldn't hassle with my kids the way I hassle with my mother. I'd go away with the wall."

"But," I protested, "if all of you feel that way, the American people—the greatest, most magnificent and wondrous people the world has ever seen—could go down the drain."

"It's not our fault," Mary Jane said. "We're physically but not mentally equipped for it."

Fern said: "Once the country gets down to zero population growth I might reconsider the whole proposition. But at the moment I'd rather take the money it costs to raise a child and go to Europe."

"Even buying a Honda motorcycle," Harry said, "would be more fun than having a kid like me."

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"I don't understand," I said. Clara said: "It's a generation problem. Your generation had a high opinion of yourselves. You thought you were wonderful people—brave, strong, honest, law-abiding, productive and God-

Nixon's Quick Trip
Into the Paperbacks

NEW YORK. Feb. 23 (AP)—The publishers of Bantam Books say that within eight days of President Nixon's return from China they will have on sale a 160-page paperback book entitled "The President's Trip to China."

The \$1.50 book will feature more than 86 pages of photographs taken on the trip and 64 pages of text by newspaper and news service reporters who covered Mr. Nixon's China visit.

Bantam said the first finished books are to come off the presses March 3. The first printing will be shipped by air to major cities here and in Europe.

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